THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

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VOL. XCVII—NO. 149 WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1916 WHOLE NUMBER 39,510

EFFORT BEING MADE BY RUSSIANS TO CU[illegible] OFF TURKISH T[illegible]PS

In Danger of Being Entrapped in Retreat From Captured City of Erzerum.

TOWN OF WIDJE TAKEN

Germans Operating Vigorously Against Anglo-French Along the Yser Canal.

Austrians Continue Their Advance in Albania.

The Russian army, which captured Erezrum in Armenia, is endeavoring to cut off the retreat of the Turks who are retiring with as much speed as possible. Dispatches from Petrograd report the capture of the towns of Mush and Achlat to the south, heavy fighting preceding their taking by storm. The next objective of the southern wing of the Russian army is Diarbekr, which lies within striking distance of the Bagdad railway. This line would open up the road for the Russians into Syria.

Retreating Troops Harrassed.

Along the Black Sea coast Russian warships are pounding at the Turkish batteries and harrassing the retreating troops. The northern wing of the Russian army has captured the town of Widje and is driving the Turks back in the direction of Gumish Khaneh, which is on the road to Trezonbond, while large Russian forces are moving eastward from Erzerum, with the object of cutting off these Turkish troops before they can reach a new line of defense.

The Germans have been operating vigorously against the British and French along the Yser canal in Belgium, to the north of Ypres. From the British 350 metres of a position were captured and held despite hand grenade attacks to re-capture it. After a heavy bombardment the Germans attempted to cross the canal and occupy French positions and several groups of them did succeed in making their way to a first line trench. The French, however, immediately drove them back.

The British to the south of Loos, in a lively engagement, succeeded in making an advance to the edge of a mine crater held by the Germans.

German Positions Bombarded.

The French in Champagne, between the Meuse and Moselle rivers and to the west of the forest of Apremont, have bombarded successfully German positions, while in the Argonne forest a mine exploded by the French shattered the German works.

Only isolated engagements have taken place on the Russian front. On the Austro-Italian line the artillery duels continue.

Continuing their advance in Albania the Austro-Hungarians report the capture near Bazar-Sjak, a short distance northeast of Durazzo, of an advanced Italian position. This is the first indication that the Italians were operating so far north in Albania, the belief having prevailed that their activities had been confined to the locality adjacent to Avlona.

That progress is being made by the Teutonic allies in the direction of Avlona seemingly is shown by the report that the Albanians, who are fighting with them, have occupied the town of Berat situated about 31 miles northeast of Avlona.

Four Germans seaplanes have raided the East and Southeast coasts of England, dropping bombs. Lowestoft and Walmer were visited. Two men and one boy were killed and a marine was wounded. The raiders escaped. Unofficial advices from Saloniki are that a Bulgarian patrol which crossed the Greek frontier near Doiran was repelled by Greek troops and forced to retire.

REITERATES STATEMENT

German Admiralty Contends Two British Warships Were Sunk

Berlin, Feb. 20.—(By wireless to Sayville).—The German admiralty has reiterated its statement that two British warships were sunk by German torpedo craft on the night of February 10-11. The new statement dated yesterday which was issued in reply to the British admiralty statement denying the loss of more than one British vessel on this occasion, is as follows:

"The British admiralty has declared that the reports regarding the loss of a second British warship in the engagement of the night of February 10-11 were untrue. In spite oft his official denial, it has been proved by the observations made by German sea forces, to which no exception can be taken, that besides the Arabia a second ship also was destroyed. Therefore the report of the German admiralty of February 12 must be maintained as correct."

Paris, Feb. 20. — The Anglo-French parliamentary committee assembles here on Tuesday. The British delegation is expected to arrive tonight and will be received by Premier Briand at the foreign office tomorrow and by President Poincare at the Elysee palace during the day.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE DRIVING THE TURKS

Ottomans Abandon One Position After Another.

RETREAT IS DIFFICULT

Russian Fleet Has Destroyed Several Shore Batteries Along Black Sea. Widje Occupied—Turks. Short of Supplies

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 20.—The Russians are pressing the advantage gained at Erzerum at both flanks. On the right, along the Black Sea coast, by the co-operation of the sea and land forces, they are driving the Turks from one position after another to the east of Trebizond, and it is expected that active operations against that important seaport will not be long deferred. In the last two days the Russians have occupied Witde (Widje) and pressed forward 10 or 12 miles westward.

The fleet has destroyed in succession several shore batteries which might have been of assistance to the Turks and by keeping well in advance of the land forces and by destroying bridges over several streams in the path of the retreating Turks has rendered their retreat more difficult. The fleet has been working so close to the shore that the warships have been reached by rifle fire from the Turkish troops. On the other hand the ships have spread confusion in the ranks of the Turks by dropping shells among them.

On the left flank, after the occupation of Koph, the Russians pushed on to Mush and Achlat, the latter on the north shore of Lake Van. From Koph to Mush, sixty miles over mountain roads, they fought several battles, and ocupied Mush by storm. The Turks fled southward to Diarbekr, the next objective of the Russian army. Once in possession of Diarbekr it is only a day's march to the Bagdad railway, the last remaining communication into Syria.

May Cut Off Retreat.

The rapid Russian offensive beyond Erzerum, it is believed here, makes it probable that the Turks operating along the Black Sea coast, and of those trops which were active in the Mush district before the Russian occupation, will be entirely cut off and that the main Turkish armies will be surrounded. This fate has already overtaken the thirty-fourth division of the Tenth corps, which was ordered from Olti to Erzerum before the fall of the fortress. As telephonic communication between this group of Turkish forces and the garrison at Erzerum had been entirely destroyed by the Russians, the thirty-fourth division marched serenely up to Erzerum without suspicion that the fortress was then about to surrender. These troops reached Erzerum from the northwest at the very moment that the Deve-Boina line of forts fell into Russian hands and the army which they had come to assist was in full retreat. The road over which they had passed was occupied by Russian cavalry and as they were completely surrounded there was no alternative but to surrender with guns, equipment and artillery.

It is regarded as almost inevitable that the Turkish corps retiring along the Black Sea coast under the destructive fire of the Russian fleet and the pressure of the Russian armies, will be caught in the same sort of trap, as the Turkish troops falling back from Widje to Gumish Khaneh still have a greater distance to do than the Russian troops which are advancing from Erzerum to cut them off.

Turkish Right Wing Endangered

On the Turkish right flank where the ninth corps is operating the Turks find themselves in the same precarious position, since all the roads of retreat to the north are gradually falling under Russian control. The retreat of the Turkish armies everywhere is impeded by deep snow and the difficult character of the country. They are without food and lack war supplies and there semes to be little possibility of thei offering even temporary resistance of any strength to the Russian advance.

GERMAN-AMERICANS HELPED TO CAPTURE I. T. T. LINCOLN

Prisoner Kept Under Close Guard and Not Permitted to Talk.

New York, Feb. 20.—The capture here last night of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, former member of the British Parliament and self-styled German spy, after his escape from the custody of a United States deputy marshal in Brooklyn on January 15, was brought about through the assistance given to the special agents of the government by several naturalized citizens of German birth, it was learned authoritatively tonight.

Lincoln, kept under close guard in Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, was not allowed today to speak with any one, while investigators of the Department of Justice carried on a diligent search of his trunks and questioned numerous persons with whom he is known to have communicated during the interval between his escape and his rearrest.

London, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to Reuters from Copenhagen says that the East Asiatic Company's motor steamer Bandon, which left Copenhagen yesterday morning, was seen returning in the afternoon passing Elsinore with a German flag hoisted and escorted by a German trawler.

U-BOAT SITUATION GROWS IN TENSITY

Administration Officials are Showing Much Concern

OVER GERMAN ATTITUDE

Reply to Latest American Request is Anxiously Awaited—Austria May Not be Heard From For at Least a Week.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Tension is increasing in the situation between the United States and the Central Powers as a response is awaited from Berlin to the latest request of the American government for definite assurances regarding the conduct of submarine warfare. There were no new developments today, but in view of intimations from Teutonic diplomats and apparently significant news dispatches, officials are awaiting word from Berlin with unconcealed concern.

Indication of the attitude of the Berlin foreign office may be received tomorrow or Tuesday in confidential reports from Ambassador Gerard. Officials still hope that the official advices will not confirm the indications in the press dispatches that the German government is unalterably opposed to modifying its declared intentions to sink all armed merchant ships of the Entente Allies without awrning after February 29th.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, probably will have received a reply to his dispatch before the middle of the week. As the position of the United States was explained to the Austrian representation, Baron Arich Zwiedinek, only yesterday, Vienna hardly will be heard from for at least a week.

It is realized in official quarters that whatever policy the United States decides to pursue will have to be formulated quickly. Only nine days remain before commanders of German and Austrian submarines will begin to put their new instructions into effect unless the Central Powers decide to postpone the order pending the outcome of the negotiations with the United States.

Secretary Lansing today denied reports that he contemplated calling high Teutonic officials to the State Department to explain various recent newspaper dispatches from Washington. He said there was no change in his official or personal relations with Count von Bernstorff or Baron Zwiedinek.

It has been known for some time that administration officials objected to information regarding diplomatic negotiations, about which the State Department was silent, reaching the public apparently through diplomatic sources. It is said at the State Department that unless diplomats stop divulging information the department may take into consideration the question of having them withdrawn, although so far such action is not actually contemplated.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Feb. 19. — The death is announced of Captain Frank Spencer, aged 86 years. He commanded James Asbury's schooner Cambria, the first English yacht which challenged for the "America's cup."

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS WILL ACT IN HARMONY

Prediction of Leaders Regarding State Convention.

President to Have All Endorsement His Supporters Desire—Tammany Opposition Over Postmastership Vanished.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20. — Legislative activities will be suspended temporarily next week, when the Democrats of the State hold their convention at Syracuse for the purpose of naming the organization's candidates for delegates at large to the St. Louis convention. Democratic leaders to the legislature predict a harmonious convention. The programme as it stands today calls for the selection of former Governor Martin H. Glynn, both as temporary and permanent chairman, the nomination of the "big four" for the National convention and as much of an endorsement of the Wilson administration as the supporters of the President desires. Outspoken sentiment on the part of Tammany Hall leaders to withhold unqualified endorsement of President Wilson pending the announcement of the name of teh next post master of New York has virtually vanished.

Those most prominent mentioned for delegates at large include United States Senator O'Gorman, Edgar M. Cullen, former chief judge of the Court of Appeals; William Church Osborn, chairman of the state committee; George J. Meyer, of Buffalo, a prominent German-American supporter of President Wilson; Charles E. Treman, of Ithaca, former superintendent of public works; Seymour Van Santvoord, of Troy, chairman of the up-state public service commission, and legal adviser to the governor during the administration of John A. Dix, and Samuel Untermyer, of New York. Former Governor Glynn and Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, also have been mentioned, but if Mr. Glynn is made chairman of the convention, it is believed he will not be named a delegate, and if Mr. Meyer is chosen it is not likely another Buffalo man will be given a place.

COAST OF ENGLAND IS RAIDED AT TWO POINTS BY AIRMEN

Four German Seaplanes Drop Bombs on Towns of Lowestoft and Walmer.

THREE KILLED, ONE HURT

Official Communication Says Material Damage Was Done to Buildings.

London, Feb. 20.—Four German seaplanes today made a raid over the east and southeast coasts of England, according to an official announcement made this evening. The total casualties are given as two men and boy killed and one marine wounded. Considerably material damage was done. The official communication says:

"Four German seaplanes made a raid over the east and southeast coasts at noon today.

"The first raiders, two biplanes, appeared over Lowestoft at 10:55 a. m., and circled over the southside of the town for five minutes and dropped bombs. In about five minutes they rose to a great height and seemingly vanished. At 11:10 a. m., the two seaplanes were again over the town and then vanished eastward again.

"Altogether seventeen small high explosives bombs were dropped. There were no casualties. Considerable damage was done to the outbuilding of a restaurant and to two dwelling houses. Two naval seaplanes went up at 11:05, and pursued the raiders, but without result.

"Meanwhile, two other German seaplanes were making for the Kentish coast. The first passed over the Kentish knock light vessel, dropping bombs in that vicinity at 11:20 a. m. The last raider made straight for Walmer. Reaching that town at 11:27 a. m., flying at less than 2,500 feet, it dropped six bombs and turned sharply to the east.

"Two of the bombs that fell destroyed roofs and broke windows in the neighborhood. One or them fell close to a church, blowing in the windows as the congregation was singing 'Te deum.' A third bomb fell on a roadway running along the beach, killing one civilian and injuring one marine.

"Th total casualties were two men and one boy killed and ane marine injured.

"Two of our aeroplanes which went up from Dover pursued the raider, but apparently could not overtake him.

RAID ON LOWESTOFT

Damage Not Very Serious—Submarine Combined With Aeroplane?

Lowestoft, Feb. 20—The damage done here by the ir raiders was not very serious. One bomb demolished the corrugated roof of a saw mill, another unroofed a private house, a third smashed the windows of a hotel while a fourth smashed the windows of a church without injurying any of the worshippers.

Another bomb fell squarely into a bedroom of a workman's house but injured nobody. Several bombs fell harmlessly into gardens and vacant lots.

In view of the distance of Lowestoft from the nearest hostile aviation base, it is recalled here that a German newspaper recently describes a new arrangement whereby a submarine was combined with an aeroplane, the submarine acting as a submersible hangar from which a small seaplane would operate, after being conveyed within suitable distance of its objective.

The Primitive Methodist chapel was missed only a few yards by a bomb. The concussion from the missle which passed through the roof of an adjacent house, smashed many of the chapel windows. The morning services had just begun when a shower of glass and splinters fell on the congregation. No one was injured, however, except a man whose finger was cut. The small congregation crowded into the vestry until the danger was passed.

The streets of Lowestoft were crowded with church goers at the time of the raid but there was far more curiosity among them than panic.

MAN AND BOY KILLED

Residents of Walmer Startled in Morning by Loud Explosions.

Walmer, Feb. 20.—The residents of Walmer were startled this morning by a series of loud explosions. The day was bright and clear and many persons rushed to points of vantage in time to see a small aeroplane at an altitude of perhaps a thousand feet. A few bombs were dropped in a cluster and landed within a circle of a hundred yards, killing a man and a boy.

Two British airmen were observed in the air almost immediately after the dropping of the bombs, but the raider made his escape.

The raider was over the town not more than a minute. There was a momentary stoppage of the service in a church near which bombs fel. Many members of the congregation left the building, but the service was resumed and carried through.

One of the victims was a paper boy on his rounds with the Sunday newspapers. He was killed instantly. Another victims was a youth of 19, who has not yet been identified.

Some of the bombs fell in the roadway, making large holes. The whole affair was over so quickly that most of the people hardly realized what had happened. Some of those in the church say that the building was rocked with the concussion. The explosion of the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

GUARDS ON APPAM FOUND IN DISTRESS

Lieut. Berg Gives Them Neither Shelter or Food.

SPEND NIGHT ON DECK

Fail to Impress German Commander With Fact That He is Under Jurisdiction of U. S. Court—Number Guards Increased.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 20.—Two deputy United States marshals were in distress aboard the prize ship Appam today when Marshal John G. Saunders arrived from Norfolk to see how things had been going since his men theoretically dispossessed the German prize crew yesterday. The deputies had spent night on deck with nowhere to sleep and nothing to eat, and had utterly failed to impress Lieutenant Berg, the German commander, with the fact that his ship was subject to their orders.

Marshal Saunders informed the lieutenant that the Appam was under the jurisdiction of the Federal District Court, the order having been issued yesterday by Judge Waddill in libel proceedings brought by the English owners to determine the legal ownership of the vessel. The officer refused to take orders, however, and Collector Hamilton was sent for. Finally, on the collector's advice, a compromise was reached. Four deputies were assigned to the task of guarding the liner, and in theory at least the lieutenant will be under their orders. But the guards will carry their own rations aboard and divide the duty into two watches of twelve hours each, so that half of the force may be sleeping while the other half stands guard.

Lieutenant Berg protested against the proceedings when the deputies first appeared yesterday and was even more vigorous in his complaint today. He insists that the Appam now is a German ship and that no one has rights aboard her except himself.

Collector Hamilton acted on advice from the Treasury Department at Washington in permitting service of the court's order and it is understood that the government will not attempt for the present to interfer with the proceedings until a decision has been handed down, so long as there is no attempt to interfere with the actual status of the ship. The matter now is the subject of diplomatic negotiations and the State Department has not yet given a decision on the question of how long a German pribe crew may keep a ship in American waters.

FRENCH SHIP IS SUNK

Steamer Memphis Torpedoed by Austrian Submarine off Durazzo.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The French steamship Memphis has been sunk by an Austrian submarine off Durazzo, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

The French steamship Memphis was a vessel of 2,382 tons gross, built at Dundee in 1891 and owned by the Messageries Maritimes of Paris. Her port of registry was Marseilles. The last mention of her, in the maritime registers was on January 10, when she was at Marseilles.

FLOOD REFUGEES BEING RESCUED BY STEAMERS

Suffering Along the Mississippi on the Increase.

At Least 2,000 Negroes Camped Along Levees For Distance of Twenty-five Miles—Their Condition is Still Uncertain.

Natchez, Miss., Feb. 20.—The government steamers LaFourche and Tensas engaged in relief work around Newellton, La., will leave there for Natchez tonight with loads of refugees from the area flooded by the break in the Mississippi river levee at Buck Ridge plantation. The steamer Concordia and Uncle Oliver left here this morning to continue the work of rescuing persons marooned along the levee and in high places in the flooded sections.

The condition of the marooned refugees tonight was still uncertain.. Reports from rescuers stated that suffering was on the increase. At least 2,000 negroes are camped along the levees for ad istance of 25 miles.

Plantation owners around Newellton are said to be adverse to the removal of marooned farm hands from that section, because they fear they would not return when the flood passes and opportunity for work on the plantations is opened. Some of the planters were said to be helping the maroned negroes and contended the government or state of Louisiana should provide food and shelter for the others on the levees. Reports tonight indicated that the depth of the water had increased in Newellton to a slight extent, although it was not expected to rise much above the average depth of ten feet.

LEVEES STILL HOLDING

Indications That They Will Withstand the High Water Pressure.

New Orleans, Feb. 20—All levees along the rivers of Louisiana with the exception of the breaks in the Mississippi at Buck Ridge plantation and in the Athafalaya below Melville were holding up well and indications

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DEMOCRATS TO TAKE UP SUBMARINE ISSUE IN SENATE THIS WEEK

Determined to Meet Effort of Republicans to Make it a Partisan Question.

REPLY TO ARGUMENTS

Mexican Affairs to be Aired Again—Haitien Treaty to be Considered.

Progress Being Made on Preparedness Program.

Washington, Feb. 10. — Discussion from an administration viewpoint of the submarine issue with Germany will be undertaken in the Senate this week. Democrats, led by Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, have determined to meet what they term an effort on the part of Republican senators to make a partisan issue of the situation that has arisen since the German admiralty's determination to sink all enemy ships whether armed for offense or defense.

Not a Partisan Question.

Senators Sterling and Lodge, Republicans, discussed the subject last week urging that for the United States to yield to the right of Germany to sink defensively armed merchant ships would be an unneutral act, and a step toward war. Senator Stone said he would answer some of the arguments made by the Republicans, but declared the situation was one of such grave importance that it would not be debated in the Senate in a partisan way. The Missouri senator has conferred with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing and his views are awaited with interest by members of both houses, who do not conceal their belief that the nation is facing the gravest diplomatic crisis since the beginning of the European war.

Mexican affairs also are to be aired against in the Senate, Republican senators planning to attack the President's report on Senator Fall's resolution asking for information concerning the Carranza government. Senator Fall has expressed disappointment because the President and Secretary Lansing did not disclose diplomatic correspondence relating to political conditions in Me ico which led up to the recognition of Carranza.

Consider Fletcher's Nomination.

In the Foreign Relations committee the nomination of Henry Prather Fletcher, as ambassador to Mexico, will be considered and administration senators propose to demand a vote on a motion to recommend his confirmation to the Senate. Action on the nomination has been held up pending the President's Mexican report.

There has been no opposition even from Republican sources, to Mr. Fletcher personally, and the general opinion at the capitol is that his nomination will be confirmed before the end of the week.

Other important matters to occupy attention of the Senate branch during the week will be the Haitien treaty, a resolution to direct Congressional investigation into charges of inefficiency of the army aviation service, continuation of the inquiry into the fitness of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme court, water power legislation and further inquiry into the alleged effort of American interests to monopolize the sisal output in Yucatan.

In both houses the preparedness programme will be urged on in committees which are framing the army and navy bills. There is general satisfaction among administration leaders over the progress that is being made and the apparent disappearance of much of the earlier opposition to the necessity for a reasonable plan for nation defense.

Free Sugar Repeal.

The Kitchin resolution to repeal the free sugar clause of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law may be reached late this week in the House. The Democrats already have notified Majority Leader Kitchin that they will not be bound by the caucus decision to support the measure when a vote is taken. Other Democrats may join the "insurgent" ranks, it is said. As yet no attempt has been made by the opposition to perfect an organization, and it is probable that they will do no more than speak and vote against it individually. Majority leaders aver that adoption of the resolutin in the House is assured.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill will be passed early this week. The space payment railway pay and employes' guaranty fund clauses are expected to be adopted approximately as drawn by the committee.

If consideration of the free sugar resolution does not follow disposal of the Postoffice bill, the Burnett Immigration bill will be taken up instead. Representative Sabath and others opposed to the literacy test will wage a determined fight on the floor against the measure. The Asiatic exclusion bill now is being read by paragraphs

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SAYS GERMANY IS CAUSE OF FAILURE

Of Plan to Rehabilitate Industries of Belgium.

FOR FEEDING HERSELF

Because Germans Gave No Guarantees Against Seizure of Materials For Armies Embargo Was Not Lifted, Says Sir Edward.

London, Feb. 20.—The plan of aiding Belgium to feed herself by rehabilitating the industries of the country under control of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium has failed, according to a letter written by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary to M. Hymans, the Belgian minister here, because the Germans thus far have failed to reply to the request for guarantees tht raw materials and manufactured goods will not be seized by the occupying armies.

The American Relief Commission some time ago proposed that certain kinds of non-contraband raw materials should be permitted to pass through the British blockade into Belgium, goods manufactured from them to be re-exported. It was proposed that the balance of trade thus created in favor of Belgium should be invested in good, thus putting the population as far as possible upon a self-supporting basis, and at the same time checking the growing demoralization, due to long unemployment.

Letter to Belgian Minister.

Sir Edward Grey's letter to the Belgian minister follows:

"Dear Minister:

"During the last several months you have reported to me frequently the condition of industries in that part of Belgium occupied by the enemy and the need for the import of raw material if those industries were to be saved from ruin and universal unemployment and distress prevented.

"I now enclose a memorandum which shows the true state of the case. I should add that the question here dealt with is entirely distinct from the importation of foodstuffs into Belgium by the relief commission as to which the attitude of His Majesty's government remains, as recently stated to parliament—that the government will facilitate the work of the commission as long and insofar as the work is carried on under adequate neutral supervision, completely in German control and conspiracy with conditions laid down from time to time by His Majesty's government.

(Signed) "E. GREY."

The memorandum referred to by Sir Edward Grey is in part as follows:

The Memorandum in Part.

"It is understood there is a strong feeling among the Belgins that the industrial distress of Belgium is to be attributed solely to the action of the allied governments in preventing imports and it is often contended that this action does not appreciably harm Germany, while it involves a most painful loss to the people of our ally."

The memorandum then explains that the British government cannot agree that Belgian industry can be maintained in the present circumstances without a very considerable benefit to Greta Britain's enemies and without involving a postponement of Belgian independence. But the government, it says, is fully impressed with the necessity of supporting the Belgian population. For this reason it has supported the commission for relief in Belgium and permitted export trade from Belgium under certain conditions. Also for this reason, the memorandum adds, the government some months ago asserted its willingness to consider proposals for the importation of raw materials into Belgium through the agency and under the guarantees of the relief commission.

"The undertakings demanded from the Germans in connection with this scheme," the memorandum continues, "were simple. They were to permit the free importation of raw materials and the export of manufactured goods made from such materials through the relief commission. They were to respect and make free from all embargo or requisition any stocks of similar raw materials or manufactured goods still remaining in the country. They were, in general, to treat any factory thus supplied by the commission as enjoying the same privileges and immunities as one of the commission's warehouses."

Germans Made No Reply.

The memorandum, after explaining that it had been hoped the plan would have reduced unemployment and relieved the population of much of the distress which is inseparable from Belgium's unfortunate position, says it was submitted to the German authorities at Brussels by the relief commission four months ago, but, although inquiries were made, no reply of any kind was received from the Germans.

The memorandum then accuses the Germans of a deliberate plan not to enter into any agreement of the proposed kind until they have taken the last ounce of native stocks of raw materials or manufactured goods which can be of any use to them, and until they have been able to create such widespread destitution as to force a requisite amount of Belgian labor to emigrate to Germany or take employment in Belgian works controlled by them for their own purposes.

"When these objects have been gained, so far as the firmness and patriot-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

INVITE BRYAN TO MEET METCALFE IN A DEBATE

At National Defense Conference of Mayors at St. Louis

Mayor P. Q. Moore, of Wilmington, a Delegate, Invited to Make Brief Talk at Gathering Soon to Be Held.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, is invited, in a telegram sent by Albert Bond Lambert, chairman of the programme committee for the National Defense Conference of Mayors and their Representatives, to which the mayor of Wilmington, N. C., is a delegate, to meet his erstwhile intimate associate, Richard L. Metcalfe, of Omaha, Neb., former governor of the Panama Canal zone, in a debate at that conference on the question of national preparedness for defense.

An invitation has been extended to Mayor P. Q. Moore, of Wilmington, not only to appoint a delegation of twenty or more citizens of that city but to attend the conference himself, prepared to make a short talk, explanatory of sentiment in his community on the question of national preparedness.

All that necessary to assure the proposed Metcalfe-Bryan debate is for Colonel Bryan to accept Chairman Lambert's invitation. Mr. Metcalfe already has accepted an invitation to speak at the conference and is known to be eager for such a debate. Mr. Metcafe on Monday, February 14, challenged Col. Bryan to a series of half a dozen debates on the defense question.

The text of Mr. Lambert's telegram to Colonel Bryan was given out by Horace D. Johns, secretary of the St. Louis branch of the National Security League, host to the conference. It follows:

"Richard L. Metcalfe, who challenged you to debate on question of preparedness for defense, has accepted invitation to speak at National Defense Conference of Mayors and their Representatives, at St. Louis March 3 and 4. This conference will afford exceptional opportunity for debate between yourself and Mr. Metcalfe. You are heartily invited to come to St. Louis at our expense to meet Mr. Metcalfe on the platform of this conference. Mayors and delegates of 600 cities have been asked to attend, on the joint invitation of the mayors of eleven leading cities of the country, headed by Mayor Kiel, of St. Louis, and Mayor Mitchel, of New York."

Short talks will be made by many of the mayors, including John Purroy Mitchel, of New York. According to a plan worked out by Mayor Mitchel, in conference with Cornelius Vanderbilt, chairman of the New York Defense Committee of One Thousand, and, upon being submitted by wire to Mayor Kiel and Chairman Lambert, heartily approved by them, talks by mayors, voicing the consensus of opinion of their cities, will intersperse addresses by experts on the question of military efficiency.

The navy is to be discussed the afternoon of the first day, Friday, March 3, and the army is to have its turn Saturday morning. Friday mornin's session is to deal with the defense question in general terms. A mass meeting is to be held Friday night. Resolutions concerning national defense in general and the army and navy in particular will be adopted at the final business session. Saturday afternoon, and the conference will be formally closed Saturday night with a banquet.

HARTNESS CONFIDENT HE WILL WIN IN PRIMARIES

Candidate Against Col. J. Bryan Grimes Spends Day in Raleigh.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., February 20. — J. A. Hartness, of Statesville, candidate against Col. J. Bryan Grimes for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, spent the day here and talked confidently of the outlook for his campaign. He says fine progress is being made, and that he has had occasion to be no more encouraged at any time during his campaign than at present. Indeed, that he is confident that he will win in the Statewide primaries that will be on June 4 for all parties. He says that he is making gains in the eastern section of the State, where the strength of Col. Grimes is considered to be strongest, and these gains with the strong hold he says he knows he has in the western part of the State, he feels that his confidence in ultimate nomination are well founded.

CHARLES A. WEBB BUYS THE GAZETTE-NEWS AT ASHEVILLE

Politics of Paper, Heretofore Independdent, Will be Democratic.

Asheville, Feb. 20.—The Gazette-News announces that the paper has been sold to C. A. Webb and his associates. Mr. Webb has served in the State Senate, as chairman of the Democratic State committee and now holds the position of United States Marshal of the Western district.

The Gazette-News, heretofore conducted as an independent paper, will be Democratic in politics although Mr. Webb and those associated with him insist that buying the paper is a business proposition. It will not be published primarily as a political paper they say.

The new owners will take charge Monday. The formal announcement states that in the future Mr. W. A. Hildebrand will devote his attention exclusively to the affairs of the Greensboro Daily News, which he has for some time desired to do.

NUMEROUS RELICS FOUND.

Formerly Property of Governor Dudley Discovered Near Kinston.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 20.—Numerous relics of the famous Governor Dudley have been discovered in dwellings in the country south of here. Many pieces of the household goods of the governor are highly-prized by their present owners. Mrs. W. H. Jarman is in possession of a comfortable mahogany rocker, in which it is said the distinguished Dudley was wont to take his repose. Mrs. C. C. Morton exhibits a pitcher and glass that was the property of the governor during his lifetime.

BASEBALL PLAYERS TO NOW TAKE THE FIELD

Squads Will Begin to Come South Within a Few Weeks.

Florida and Texas, as Usual, Are Favorite States for Conditioning the Big League Tossers—Sports Popularity Test.

New York, Feb. 20. — With the major league meetings completed, peace declared and schedules adopted, the baseball magnates will now surrender the spotlight in favor of the player. Virtually all of the sixteen clubs in the American and National Leagues have completed their rosters for 1916, and within the next two weeks will ship their squads to the south or southwest for the Spring training, preliminary to the beginning of the pennant races.

As in past years, Florida and Texas are the favorite states for the conditioning of the big league ball tossers, each securing five clubs. Louisiana and Arkansas are to entertain two clubs each, while Georgia, Virginia and Kentucky each get one. While several of the clubs have yet to fix a definite date for the beginning of training, all sixteen will be at their southern camps before the middle of March.

The location of the various quarters and the approximate dates of the start of the main squads for the southland follow:

National League.

New York—Martin Springs, Tex., Feb. 23 and March 1.
Brooklyn—Daytona, Fla., March 7.
Chicago—Tampa, Fla., March 5.
Philadelphia—St. Petersburg, Fla., March 3.
Boston—Miami, Fla., March 1.
Cincinnati—Shreveport, La., March 4.
St. Louis—San Antonio, Tex., March 6.
Pittsburgh—Hot Sprihgs, Ark., and Dawson Springs, Ky., March 4.

American League.

New York—Macon, Ga., March 1.
Chicago — Mineral Springs, Tex., March 12.
Boston—Hot Springs, Ark., March 14.
St. Louis—Palestine, Tex., March 5.
Philadelphia — Jacksonville, Fla., March 10.
Detroit—Waxahachie, Tex., March 4.
Washington — Charlottesville, Va., March 11.
Cleveland—New Orleans, La., Feb. 20.

The probability that the Harvard-Yale and Army-Navy football games may be played on the same day next autumn, is likely to develop an interesting test of the sports popularity in the east. According to the present plans the Service game will be played at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, November 25. On the same day at New Haven, less than one hundred miles away, Yale and Harvard are scheduled to meet in their annual gridiron battle.

The Yale bowl, with temporary seats placed along the wall-top concourse, can accommodate more than 70,000 spectators and there is not the slightest doubt but that every seat will be occupied. At the Polo Grounds close to 50,000 spectators can be accommodated, so that if both games draw full capacity 120,000 spectators will witness the play. To these figures must be added another forty or fifty thousand who will attend minor college or interscholastic contests within a radius of a hundred miles.

In the past, hundreds of football enthusiasts have attended both the Yale-Harvard and Army-Navy games when they were played on succeeding Saturdays. Special trains have carried thousands from New York and Boston to the big college football classic. With a spectacular counter attraction, such as the Annapolis-West Point contest on the same day, it will be interesting to see from what sections the two big contests draw. In the case of the university game virtually all of the 70,000 seats are sold at $2 each, giving a revenue of close to $140,000. Not more than one-third of the Army-Navy seats are sold, but these bring $3 or more, so that about $40,000 is derived from the paid admissions.

RECORD ENDURANCE FLIGHT.

Corporal Smith Remains in Air With Hydroplane Over Eight Hours.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 20. — Corporal Smith, attached to the United States Signal Corps Aviation School, at North Island, established what is declared to be a record endurance flight for hydroplanes Saturday, it became known today. He remained in the air eight hours and forty-two minutes. The American sustained flight record for pilot alone in a machine of this type formerly was held by Lieut. John Towers, U. S. N., who flew for more than six hours at Annapolis, in July, 1914. The Aero Club of America will be asked to pass on Smith's flight.

SUPREME COURT TODAY TO DECIDE ON MANY CASES

Meets Following Recess of Three Weeks—Important Cases.

Washington, Feb. 20.—After a three weeks' recess the Supreme Court will meet tomorrow to announce decisions and begin hearing oral arguments of a long list of important cases. Justice Day, who is ill at his home at Canton, O., will be the only member of the court absent. More than 100 cases are under consideration and it is expected that at least a third of them will be decided tomorrow.

Among the cases advanced for hearing or as soon thereafter as possible is the repeal from the court of customs appeal involving the construction of the five per cent. discount clause in the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, and a series of cases involving the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon liquor law. Because of the importance of these cases, it is possible that they may be resigned for hearing at some date when the entire court is sitting.

ONSLOW'S NEW JAIL.

Building Nearing Completion and May Be Occupied Early in March.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 20.—Onslow county's new jail, at Jacksonville, is nearing completion. It will be occupied early in March, it is expected. The prison is a small but modern institution, with substantial cells and cages and all the necessary sanitary equipment. It will cost completed $10,000.

BANKERS TO MEET IN GREENVILLE, N. C.

Group One of State Association to Gather

A. C. L. Trustees Meet—Don Gilliam, Jr., to Tarboro—Convicts Still at Large—General News Notes In Pitt.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Greenville, N. C., Feb. 20.—The second annual meeting of the Group One, of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, will convene here next Tuesday, 22nd inst. This group is composed of about 40 banks in the First Congressional district. It is expected that all will be represented at this meeting. Preparation for the proper entertainment of the bankers is being made. Mr. L. F. Norman, of the Hertford Banking Company, is president of this association. Mr. J. L. Little, president of the Greenville National Bank, is a member of the advisory committee. The visitors will be given an auto drive in and around Greenville, visiting the schools and other places of interest.

At night they will be banqueted at the Hotel Proctor. Dr. C. Laughinghouse will be toastmaster.

The trustees of the Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, N. C., and the members of the State Board of the North Carolina Christian Missionary convention, held joint meeting here Friday, considering matters pertaining to the school and church. One of the gravest matters considered by them was the election of a president of the college to succeed President J. C. Caldwell, who has resigned to accept the Bible Chair in Drake University, Iowa. There were a number of prominent men from the different churches, members of the board of trustees present. Nothing was given out as to the results of the meetings. In the near future they expect to give out the name of the new president and other matters relative to their work.

Donnell Gilliam, Jr., has perfected his plans to leave Greensboro in the near future, going to Tarboro, to take over the practice of his uncle, Hon. Henry A. Gilliam, recently deceased. Mr. Gilliam is a son of the late Don. Gilliam, of Tarboro, one of the ablest and best known lawyers in the State. Mr. Gilliam has been in Greenville several years, is an able young man and lawyer and Greenville regrets to lose him. Mr. J. C. Lanier, Jr., recently passed his examination and licensed to practice, will succeed Mr. Gilliam here, having taken over his library and office. Mr. Lanier is a native Greenville boy and before studying law was a member of the Greenville graded school faculty.

Farmers are saying that much tobacco has been killed in the beds. The recent cold killed many buds of the trees, and many are now asking the question, will there be any fruit this year?

Little work has been done by the farmers. They were getting ready for plowing, but the recent rains have been too much for them as their lands are now very wet.

What to plant is another farmers' question. Cotton is down and the prospects for big crop and better prices does not look encouraging. If the European countries have two years' supply of cotton and tobacco, it looks ugly to the farmer for his crop prospect. Ammunition plants seem to hold out the brightest hopes for sure returns.

The three convicts thought to have been surrounded three times since escaping, are still at large, having made their escape each time. The latest is that they are now across the river below Washington in the neighborhood of Bath. They were seen last near Chocowinity and made their way into the swamps where they could not be found. It is said they were seen to cross the river and the pursuit is still going on.

It was reported yesterday that Dave Evans was seen near the scene of the murder and still had his shackles on. Many at once went out to hunt for him, but no trace could be found. Some think he is dead in the woods from his wounds, but it is more probable that he received help and has gotten away.

Two strange negroes were found near Chocowinity and taken, but they proved to be some other negroes. One of them was dressed in woman's clothes, and they had a pistol. In the woods about Black Jack, it is said that one still was run upon and the place where another had just been moved was found. Many tell rather rich experiences of going through sloughs, mud, water ,underbrush thickly set with briars and other obstacles. Clothes suffered many rents and tears.

MAYOR DETERMINED TO RID CITY OF PEACE DISTURBERS

Goldsboro Official Gives Warning That He Will Use Drastic Measures.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 20.—Mayor John Higgins has issued a statement in which he makes it emphatically plain that he is determined to rid Goldsboro of its entire element of peace disturbers. He made this statement during the trial of Mary West, who later was sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Bland following a hearing in the Recorder's court. The West woman was charged with keeping a disorderly house and for selling whiskey. She took an appeal and furnished a $150 justified bond, and it is alleged has left the city.

Mayor Higgins declares that all the women living in the "red light district" and the rough class of men who have been frequenting these places and creating disturbances of late, had better take warning and cease the violations, or when they come into his court he was going to give them the limit of the law; "I am going to use drastic measures," stated the mayor, "and in the future and beginning right now I am going to put a stop to the nuisance against decency, society and law and order."

The police have been instructed to use every means at their command to ferret out and arrest vagrants, gamblers, and all other law violaters.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

TOASTS to Y. W. C. A.

Wit Mingled With Cordial Comradeship Featured Annual Banquet.

On the occasion of the recent membership banquet of the Wilmington Young Women's Christian Association, one of the most pleasant features were the toasts preceding the address by Miss Helen Thomas, of New York, educational secretary of the National Board, who attended as the guest of honor. For each one who proposed a toast, Miss Mary Worth, who presided most gracefully as toastmistress, had a clever verse of introduction. By way of introduction she proposed the following:

"Whilst we together happy sit
Carefree and crowned with mirth and wit,
We'll talk o'er some the things we've done,
And dring to all the friends we've won,
And pledge our loyalty!"

Following an inspiring address on "What Membership Means," by Miss Starkweather, field secretary for the South Atlantic States, Miss Worth introduced Mrs. Robert Ruark, chairman of religious work department, with the following :

"Life is not living just for today,
Life is not dreaming all the short way,
'Tis living for others to lighten the load,
'Tis helping our brother, and trusting in God."

"To the Association's Heart" was the toast proposed by Mrs. Ruark, who in part said: "Here's to the most important department of the association; the one which forms the foundation of the work; the one which has its appeal for each member; the one common ground upon when we meet, and for the time being, lay aside creed and doctrine. From the work of this department the association gets that part of its name which means the most."

Introduced as "Of all the 'Jims' that we have met; this is the 'Jim' we've worked to get," Miss Elizabeth LeGwin proposed a toast to "Jim," saying in part: "It is my very happy privilege tonight to represent the Physical Department, an infant of the work of the Y. W. C. A. in Wilmington. Though considerably less than a year old, this latest child of the Y. W. C. A. has already outgrown its swaddling clothes and its first cradle and is loudly demanding more roomy quarters. We who know of the work of the physical department are justly proud of it and devoted to its interest. As one of those who love it, I give you this toast, 'Our Gym':

"But here a friendly house of learning stood,
With open door, beside the broad highway,
And welcomed girls to study and to play
In generous rivalry."

These were the gracious words of introduction for Miss Mary R. Miranda, who responded to the toast for the Home Department in the following words:

"Here is the Home Department of the Y. W. C. A., which from each heart receives highest praises,
For cleanliness, neatness, in this little home of ours,
Their work is continuous through many long hours;
And the meals they prepare are fit for a King,
And all who enjoy them can loudly sing
Of the strength they received and of all the good care,
That our dear committee works so hard to prepare;
So let us in our weakness, receiving strength from above,
Help and encourage this work that we love."

"To do them justice a golden pen should be dipped in the moist colors of the rainbow, and the writing dried with the dust gathered from a butterfly's wings," was the introduction for Miss Duralde Borden, who proposed a toast to "Ye Board," in the following words, after pointing out in a witty and humorous manner the many helpful characteristics of the various members of the Directors: "And so, fellow members of the Young Women's Christian Association, I give you the Board—our dynamic Board that puts us vigorously to work, our conservative Board keeps us always on the safe side; the earnest loyal group of leaders to whom this Association owes its splendid success."

Mrs. Maude Foy, for the Blue Ridge Club, proposed the following:

"B-L-U-E Ridge—That's the place that appeals to me,
Proud of every girl who ever went there; sorry for any girl who was never sent there,
B-l-u-e Ridge, Here's to you for inspiration and happiness,
It's a place that has won lot's of fame,
So, Blue Ridge, for me."

To Mrs. Walter P. Sprunt, the fourth vice-president of the Association, Miss Worth proposed:

"A health to you,
A wealth to you,
And the best that life can give to you;
May fortune still be kind to you,
And happiness be true to you,
And life be long and good to you,
This is the wish of each one for you."

"To the Four Secretaries" was the toast proposed by Mrs. Sprunt, who gave the following:

"To you, cheerful friends;
To you, who seem to be wonderfully active,
Forever building up the castle of happiness,
To you who can always see the silver lining to every cloud
Who can share our sorrows and share our joys,
And be content to serve,
We honor ourselves in toasting you."

MANY DELEGATES GATHER.

Educators Assemble in Detroit For Important Conference.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 20.—With all of the leading hotels reported filled, many Detroiters today threw open their homes to visiting educators who have come to the city by the hundred to attend conferences and conventions which begin tomorrow and conclude on Friday. These meetings, which are held under the auspices of the National Educational Association, are to dispose of a great mass of routine business incident to the annual convention of the National Educational Association, at New York City in July. It was estimated by executive officers that at least 2,500 delegates will be in attendance by Tuesday forenoon

THEATRICAL

If ever a play will give an audience its money's worth, it will be "The Pink Lady," which comes to the Academy of Music on next Saturday, February 26, giving a matinee and night performance.

Rich and warm, it is one of the best musical offerings of a decade and when all the ephemeral nonsense and soulless music that masquerades under that title have been forgotten, the haunting melodies of "The Pink Lady," will be vividly and pleasantly remembered. The music has substance, richness and warmth, with a pretty swing and a sweet insinuation that simply pervades one's whole being. The authors had ideas and gave them not only musical form but invested their emotion with light laughter and love, avoiding the bete noir of many—musical mediocrity.

"The Golden Chance."

From editorial review by Stephen Bush, editor Moving Picture World:

"This is a great picture. It is an ordeal for the reviewer. The gloss of all the superlatives has been worn off by the ruthless press agent, and after all, superlatives are the only words that can adequately describe it."

"The story is uncommonly strong. It in rich in dramatic material and replete with genuine pathos. It describes in pictures of superb beauty and sublime simplicity the Golgotha of a woman's heart. The theme of romance deftly woven into the plot. This picture is ample proof of what can be extracted from modern life in the way of romance and sentiment if one has a real divining rod.

"'The Golden Chance' is a play of hearts—the hearts of the woman so cruelly toyed with by fate and the heart of the young millionaire. Next to the dramatic power found in such abundance in this play is the element of suspense. A swift and well constructed introduction wakes our sympathies.

"Cleo Ridgley carries off the principal role with consummate art and I have no doubt that many a woman seeing her shifted back and forth from joy, wealth and happiness, to poverty, poignant grief and utter wretchedness, will pay her the tribute of a tear. 'The Golden Chance' deserves to take its place among the very best productions of a year. It is bound to add to the prestige of the motion picture anywhere."

"The Golden Chance" is today's picture at the Royal.

"Feature Picture Day" at Grand

Every Monday from now on will be "Feature Picture Day" at the Grand, in order to take care of some extraordinary features for which there is no room on the programme at the Royal.

Dainty and bewitching Marguerite Clark, the screen star who is different, is today's attraction, presenting the very greatest triumph of her whole career, an elaborate filmization of the famous novel and play by Frances Hodgson Burnett, "The Pretty Sister of Jose." In the role of Pepita, the title character of this tender romance, Miss Clark has ample and varied opportunity for the display of her inimitable talents.

"The Pretty Sister of Jose," says The Moving Picture World, "is a beautiful picture, perhaps the most beautiful which the Famous Players have yet produced starring Miss Marguerite Clark in the title role. It gratifies the eye in every scene, it reaches the sympathies, and it satisfies the desire for a logically balanced romantic story and it offers some uncommonly fine acting."

In the role of the dainty Spanish maiden, Miss Clark attains one of the most artistic triumphs of her career, and there should be no question as to its value. The Grand should be packed all day today, for this is an opportunity that is seldom granted Wilmingtonians to witness a production of the strength of "The Pretty Sister of Jose."

"A Daughter of Penance"—Bijou

Edna Maison and Douglas Gerrard, two of the most popular and talented stars on the screen, appear at the Bijou today in an elaborate and entirely out of the ordinary two-reel feature, "A Daughter of Penance," a stirring prize mystery drama with a thrill and suspense all the way through. Both of these great stars appeared with Anna Pavlowa in the great ten-reel spectacle, "The Dumb Girl of Portici," which has recently been filmed and is being shown in the biggest cities at admission of from 25 cents to $1, and this, in itself, is proof positive that they are stars of the first dimension and should prove a rare treat in any photoplay in which they appear.

Few mystery dramas have approached "A Daughter of Penance" in vividness and genuine doubt as to the final outcome. A thrilling story of a Mexican vendetta, handled in a novel and gripping manner in which the suspense is held to the very end. Edna Maison is in the fascinating role of a waif, and Douglas Gerrard as an artist.

Dainty Ella Hall appears in a photoplay under the direction of Robert Leonard, entitled "A Child of Circumstance," in which she appears as a boy—a street waif. And then there's an L-Ko knock-out, "Sea Dogs and Land Rats," with Gertrude Selby and Reggie Morris.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20.—Captain William Lauderone, one of the best known marine men along the coast, died at his home here today. He was the marine underwriters' agent here.

IF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER BOTHER

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Out Your Kidneys and Neutralize Irritating Acids.

Kidney and Bladder weakness result from uric acid, says a noted authority. The kidneys filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it often remains to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread, the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in avoiding it.

Bladder weakness, most folks call it, because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is really one of the most simple ailments to overcome. Get about four ounces of Jad Salts from your pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, continue this for two or three days. This will neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs which then act normally again.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused by uric acid irritation. Jad Salts is splendid for kidneys and causes no bad effects whatever.

Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink, which quickly relieves bladder trouble.

WESTERN UNION
Sets the Miles at Naught

A business campaign of Day Letters and Night Letters will quickly prove distance an imaginary barrier and clock time only a comparison.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

LIGGETT'S CHOCOLATES
Made in Boston, Mass. Sold in More Than 7,000 Cities.
FEATURED IN RIKER-HAGEMAN, JAYNES', LIGGETT'S UNITED and OWL CHAIN DRUG STORES. 80c TO $1.50 THE POUND. SOLD ONLY
—at—
The Rexall Store
ELVINGTON and MINTZ
Dependable Druggists

Quickest, Cheapest, Best
Deliveries. Prices. Workmanship.
Stacks, Tanks, Iron, Steel.
Iron, Brass and Aluminum Castings.
CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS
Church and Surry Streets. Phone 213.

OUR SPLENDID VINOL

Quickly Stopped Mr. Clark's Hang-on Cough.

We have seen right here in Wilmington such wonderful results from the use of Vinol in such cases, that we agree to return the money to anyone who tries it and does not get the same result Mr. Clark did. He says:—

"I used Vinol for a chronic cough and hard cold which it seemed impossible to get rid of. At nights I would cough violently so I couldn't sleep. I learned about Vinol through a friend who had used it at the house where I am living, and the result of its use in my case was that the hard cold was soon well and the chronic cough disappeared in very short order." F. J. Clark, 9 Pearl St., Amsterdam, N. Y.

It's the tonic iron, the extract of fresh cod livers without oil and beef peptone contained in Vinol that makes it such a successful remedy for chronic coughs, colds and bronchitis. Try it on our guarantee.

Robert R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

GRAND
Daniel Frohman Presents
THE ADORABLE
MARGUERITE CLARK
In an exquisite Photo Production of the Picturesque Romance of Old Spain.
"The Pretty Sister of Jose"
By Frances Hodgson Burnett.
In the role of the dainty Spanish belle of a thousand moods and whims, Miss Clark attains one of the most artistic triumphs of her career.
Shows Start: 11, 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8, 9:30.
ADULTS, 10c. CHILDREN, 5c.

BIJOU
Edna Maison
And Douglas Gerrad, Both of Whom Starred with Anna Pavlowa in "The Dumb Girl of Portici"
—in—
"A Daughter Of Penance"
A Stirring Prize Mystery Drama.
"A Child Of Circumstance"
Ella Hall Playing a Boy Role!
"Sea Dogs and Land Rats"
Gertrude Selby and Reggie Morris, in a Great L-Ko Scream.

THE ROYAL
"Wilmington's Modern Movie"
Jesse L. Lasky-Paramount Presents
Cleo Ridgeley
Supported by
Wallace Reid
In a Photoplay of Striking Strength and Splendor.
"The Golden Chance"
Moving Picture World: "It is uncommonly strong, rich in dramatic material and replete with genuine pathos. It describes in pictures of superb beauty and sublime simplicity the Golgotha of a woman's heart. It is bound to take its place among the greatest productions of a year."

Read Star Business Locals.

The GIRL and the GAME

A STORY OF MOUNTAIN RAILROAD LIFE

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

AUTHOR OF "WHISPERING SMITH," "THE MOUNTAIN DIVIDE," "STRATEGY OF GREAT RAILROADS," ETC.

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SYNOPSIS.

Little Helen Holmes, daughter of General Holmes, railroad man, is rescued from imminent danger on a scenic railroad, by George Storm, a newsboy. Grown to young womanhood Helen makes a spectacular double rescue of Storm, now a freight fireman, and of her father and his friends, Amos Rhinelander, financier, and Robert Seagrue, promoter, from a threatened collision between a passenger train and a runaway freight. Safebreakers employed by Seagrue and Capelle, his lawyer, interrupted by Helen while stealing General Holmes' survey plans of the cut-off line for the Tidewater, fatally wound General Holmes and escape. Storm and Helen chase the murderers on a light engine and capture them. Spike has hidden the plans and manages to inform Seagrue where they are cached. Her father's estate badly involved by his death, Helen goes to work on the Tidewater. Seagrue helps Spike to break jail and uses him to set fire to a powder train hauled by Storm's engine. Helen saves Storm from a horrible death. Helen receives the survey plans from Seagrue, and though they are taken from her, finds an accidentally made proof of the survey blue print.

FIFTH INSTALLMENT

THE FIGHT AT SIGNAL STATION

The day operator at Signal station could hardly have been more peacefully engaged than she was at the moment George Storm threw open the office door and paused on the threshold.

"What are you doing over here this morning?" demanded Helen of Storm.

"Looking for a job."

"You might take mine," suggested Helen, lifting her eyebrows in a profession of sympathy.

"Whereabouts is that man Rhinelander?" asked Storm lazily. "Hasn't he got some kind of a construction camp around this joint?"

"Why, how stupid of me not to have thought of Uncle Amos myself," exclaimed Helen. "Of course he has. And he's sure to have a job for you."

"He is sure," drawled Storm, "either to have a job for me or the best chance he ever had in his life to get licked—I give him his choice."

"Kind of you," retorted Helen; "he wouldn't mind getting 'licked,' of course, but he is short of men—I happen to know that."

"Maybe I'd better go over and give him a chance to hire me."

"Suppose I go with you."

Helen and Storm found Rhinelander hard at work. It was the first time he had seen Storm since the night on the launch and he greeted his visitors with a hearty laugh. "'Licked?'" he echoed, after Helen had repeated her companion's threats. "Why, George, I could whip my weight in wildcats this morning. I'll have steel half way up the pass if I can get hold of a few cars of ties this week. And something always happens when I feel this way. I'll tell you right now," he pointed a stubby finger at Storm, "it's up to you, young fellow. Either go to work here, or take a dressing down yourself."

"My hands are up," said Storm. "I'll go to work. What have you got?"

Rhinelander turned to his foreman. They took only a minute to confer. "Wood has a job for you right now," announced Rhinelander to Storm. "You are assistant foreman. Get busy!"

That particular day was to prove a busy one for the whole camp. Helen returned to the station and Storm went out with Wood—himself a veteran engineman. The mailman came in presently with a letter for Rhinelander, advising him that a bid he had made for a large quantity of ties had been accepted. The first shipment was promised for Thursday.

Rhinelander called in Wood to hear the news. "Have the flying gang here tomorrow early, to the last man jack," directed Rhinelander. "Now that we've got a chance, let's make a killing."

Wood summoned Storm. "Put up the bulletin, Georgie," directed Wood.

At Oceanside, the directors of the road were in session. Capelle, representative of Seagrue, leader of the enemy camp in the cut-off race, learned from them that morning of the new construction credits granted to Rhinelander. In the directors' room there had been a stormy scene when Capelle denounced the action they had taken. But his angry protest came too late and he was forced to carry his wrath and the bad news out to Seagrue.

Storm lost no time in posting the bulletin. While he wrote it out men gathered about and one, in especial, read the announcement with keen, snaky eyes:

"Flying gang will be at Signal station at 9 a. m. to unload ties."

This one was Spike, Seagrue's spy in the Rhinelander camp. Restless, conscienceless, teeming with crooked instincts, as devoted to mischief as the devil to men, Spike printed the substance of the bulletin on his memory, and turning from the men around him left the scene. By a circuitous route which he habitually used in sneaking from one camp to the other, Spike made his way to Seagrue's hut and reported what he had just read on the bulletin board.

Seagrue regarded him with amusement. "There are no more ties coming to Rhinelander," he explained patiently. "His supplies are cut off."

Before Seagrue could say more, there was a knock at the door and his foreman, Bill Delaney, appeared with Capelle. Seagrue lost no time in asking the news and Capelle, with the best face he could summon, told him how they had lost out on stopping Rhinelander's credit. Men that had known Seagrue a long time could never remember seeing him as angry as he was at that moment.

"Why wasn't the credit stopped," he demanded furiously, "as you said it was?"

Capelle answered bluntly: "Rhinelander's new credit was granted during my absence."

No explanation served to allay Seagrue's rage. He pointed wrathfully at Spike. "Tell him what you saw about ties."

While Capelle, humiliated, listened, Spike repeated once more the bulletin board message.

"Had you followed my instructions," cried Seagrue, regarding Capelle scornfully, "the ties would not have been furnished."

Capelle turned sullenly away, refusing to talk further. "I did the best I could," was all he would say.

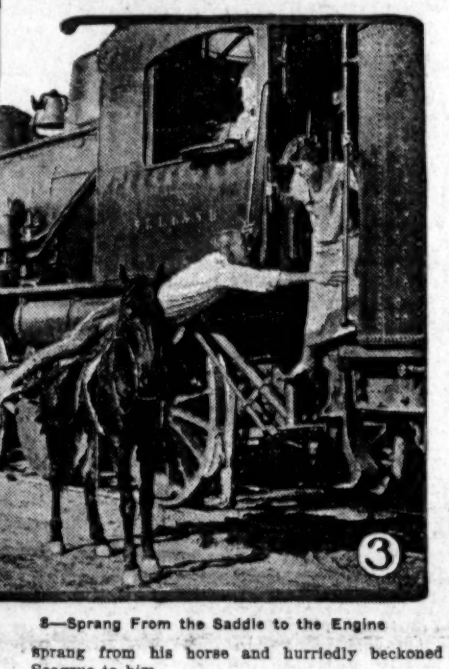
Seagrue, himself, was in no mood to listen to excuses had there been any more to offer. Paying no more attention to Capelle's presence he whirled angrily on Spike. Few words were ever needed or exchanged between these two men. "Those ties"—Seagrue looked significantly at his tool—"must never reach Rhinelander."

With a great deal of thought and very brief expressions, the two conferred apart. What they worked out no one knew. But a few moments later Seagrue gave Spike a liberal supply of money and Spike left the hut. Calling to Capelle, Seagrue resumed his abuse.

Spike, without delay, hastened to Signal station, bought a ticket from Helen and took the local passenger train for Oceanside. He had the day and the night before him to figure out schemes to prevent the delivery of the ties to Rhinelander, and by morning he had more than one ready.

The easiest one he tried first, and he might have been seen in the morning, early, in the out-freight yards at Oceanside watching the make-up of the freight train that was to take the four cars of ties to Signal. He kept in the background every moment, but had continually within his eye the preparations to get the train under way. When at length the brakeman entered the caboose to place the waybills on the desk, Spike watched him closely, only taking care to get away before he was observed himself. Sneaking up toward the head end he caught sight of the conductor, and to avoid

1—Bedlam Was Let Loose. 2—Rapped the Convict Over the Head.



3—Sprang From the Saddle to the Engine

him dodged in between two box cars. But the conductor had seen him and scenting a knave summoned a yard policeman. The two descended on Spike with scant ceremony. The detective dragged him from his hiding place, questioned him, warned him, and marching him off shot him out of the yards on a goose step. But Spike, as strong for resources as a cat for lives, had only begun to work when he was ordered to "beat it." He did beat it, but to such good purpose that he got down to the bridge ahead of the freight train. When the train drew near, Spike handily boarded the head end.

Some moments later the hind end brakeman, sitting on the caboose, saw a tramp in the door of a box car. The brakeman started forward to investigate and had he been able to see all that occurred just a moment later, he would also have seen the tramp clinging to the side of a car of ties removing Rhinelander's name from the billing card and substituting therefor the name of Seagrue.

One after another of the billing cards on the four cars of ties Spike manipulated in the same way. In the meantime the two brakemen, one of whom had caught a glimpse of him, were consulting as to how to get him. But by the time they had made their plans and were ready for a forcible laying on of hands Spike's work was done. Watching the trainmen walk forward, he dropped lightly from the last car and waiting for the caboose, which was empty, swung up by the hand rail and went inside the car. He grabbed the waybills from the rack box and examined them. Finding those for the cars of ties, he carefully erased Rhinelander's name from each of them and taking his time inserted Seagrue's. Having done what struck him as an artistic job on these, he replaced the bills and climbing into the cupola looked outside.

It was then by good fortune that the conductor and one of the two brakemen spotted him. To get back quick they flagged the engineer—the train was going at a pretty good clip—and started for the side. But this suited Spike's own game, for as the train slowed he dropped off and the crew, thinking themselves well rid of a nuisance, signaled their engineman ahead.

The train was running not far from Beaman when Spike left it, and slinking into the woods adjoining the right-of-way he made his way as fast as he could up to the Beaman telegraph office, where he sent this message to Seagrue:

"Changed the two ties you thought Rhinelander wears for two that suit Seagrue."

"Say, where the nearest livery stable in this place, mister," Spike asked the agent.

He hardly waited to hear the answer given him before he was on his way out of the office. And without losing a minute he got a horse where he had been directed for one and rode hastily away on it.

Helen, a few moments later, took Spike's message to Seagrue. When she handed it to Lyons he said he would deliver it. Placing the duplicate on file Helen resumed her crochet work.

Passing the Tidewater camp, Lyons saw Rhinelander, Storm and Wood in conference over unloading the expected ties.

"You don't need me over at the station," said Wood to Rhinelander. "I'll send Storm with the men to look after the unloading. I'll stay here with these lazy graders."

Seagrue himself took the message from Lyons. He read it with secret satisfaction. The moment Lyons had left, Seagrue called Delaney, his foreman, told him to get the gang together to unload four cars of ties the instant the local freight pulled in. He calculated that possession of the ties would be at least the big end of the game in delaying the opposition.

But in the interval the Tidewater camp leaders, Rhinelander and Storm, were not losing any time in looking after the shipment themselves, and they appeared together at the station to get track of it. Lyons, in response to Rhinelander's inquiries, said he did not know what the local freight was carrying.

"You find out, will you, Helen?" asked Rhinelander. And as he made the request he showed her his letter advising him the ties would be on the local.

While Rhinelander, Storm, Helen and Lyons were thus engaged, Seagrue and his foreman, Delaney, entered the office. Seagrue seemed at his best, very affable and friendly with everybody and was soon asking questions as to what ties were coming for him that morning. Helen took his inquiries and Rhinelander, overhearing, explained that the ties coming in on the local freight train that morning were for the Tidewater work, not for Seagrue. Seagrue declared him mistaken. A dispute flared up, which in a moment involved practically everybody in the room. Of these, the opposition bosses for the unloading jobs, Delaney and Storm, became the most heated and seemed about to come to blows. But Rhinelander, checking Storm's indignation, advised restraint and referred the whole thing to Helen, asking her to find the real fact out from the dispatcher. Helen sent a hurry-up message and the answer came from the dispatcher's office within a few minutes:

"Local will set out four cars ties at Signal for Rhinelander's construction gang. H. C. W."

Lyons, without comment, passed the message to Rhinelander, who read it and showed it triumphantly to Seagrue. Seagrue entered an emphatic dissent. "I don't care what those boobs at Oceanside say," he snapped. "Those ties are for me and you'll find out I know what I'm talking about."

Fast words followed. Storm and Delaney again eyed each other fiercely. Then the sound of a freight train pulling in started everybody in the room out for the platform. The moment the train stopped the disputants crowded forward, each side eager to reach the conductor first. The conductor, a man of peace, listened unmoved to the violent contentions addressed to him. At length he produced the waybills for the property in dispute. Seagrue got hold of them and examined them first. To his delight he saw that, as expected, they read to him as consignee and he showed them with an injured air to Lyons. Rhinelander, reading the doctored bills over Lyons' shoulder, was confounded. He looked at Helen. There was no getting away from what the waybills said.

Seagrue meant to let nothing of his advantage slip for lack of action. He whirled on Delaney. "Get our ties off those cars, Bill, and do it quick."

Storm took a hand in. He felt his side was beaten, but would not quit. "Hold on," he said gruffly. "Not yet. This thing is in dispute. Take your time," he added to Delaney, and a significant look lent strength to his words.

Delaney eyed him contemptuously. "Look after your own business, will you?" he retorted.

Again Rhinelander quieted Storm down. Delaney began giving orders to his men, and while Seagrue kept a guarded eye on them, suspicious of some counter-move, Rhinelander and Storm accompanied Lyons and Helen into the station.

Seagrue's men, crowding after their triumphant foreman, gave the laugh to the Tidewater gang, who stood with their hands in their pockets, and started after the ties.

Inside the office a perplexed and disgruntled group gathered around Helen. She showed the dispatcher's message to the conductor. Seagrue, not to be outfaced, came inside to watch the proceedings and demanded to know again of the puzzled conductor whether the ties were not plainly enough for him. In the face of the conflicting evidence the conductor did not know what to decide. "Fight it out yourselves, boys! I give it up," was all that could be got out of him. And Seagrue, declaring he would unload the ties anyway, left the office. Once outside, he again spurred Delaney to haste.

Storm followed Seagrue from the office and once outside and away from Helen he protested vigorously. Rhinelander, behind him, told Storm to keep cool. At that moment Delaney, breaking in, almost precipitated a riot. "Get out of this thing," he bellowed at Storm, "and keep out! Do you get that? You're talking too much."

With the words, he pushed Storm back. It was the wrong moment to lay hands on the stalwart young engineman, now greatly wrought up. His arm shot out and his fist caught Delaney on the jaw. The big foreman staggered.

Seagrue's man sprang to his help. He needed help, but cutting loose from everybody, Storm, following his assailant forward, started in to mow a lane straight through the opposing forces. His men, tickled to death at the sight, crowded in to assist.

Seagrue, glad enough to find himself outside the center of the brawl, walked away only to encounter Spike as the latter, dashing in from the highway, sprang from his horse and hurriedly beckoned Seagrue to him.

The two conferred in quick undertones together and Rhinelander, who stood with Helen and Lyons, watching them, saw them run to the tie cars, remove the billing cards and bring them back. Seagrue, with the air of a man aggrieved, showed the cards to Rhinelander.

"What do you say to this?" he demanded, in the confirmation of his claims. "Call off your men. They're starting a riot here to keep me from taking possession of my own property."

Rhinelander, as near angry as he ever got, stamped his foot. "I tell you those ties don't belong to you. It's some trickery and thievery your gang has put up on us. Those ties are mine and I am going to have them. This way, Lyons!"

Accompanied by the agent, Helen following, Rhinelander entered the station. Helen went to her desk to wire for a confirmation of the dispatcher's message. As she did this, her eyes fell on the clip on which had been filed the duplicate of Spike's message to Seagrue. Across it she had thrown her crochet work and her eye was now met by the words of the cipher message as Spike had meant the secret message to be read by Seagrue:

"Changed ties Rhinelander to Seagrue."

Startled, she called to Rhinelander. With Lyons, the latter read the message as she now pointed it out to them. The two men saw the import at once. But outside the station Spike and Seagrue were listening. "You see you're caught," muttered Seagrue to Spike. "They'll wire for confirmation and help. We're in for trouble."

"No trouble at all," declared Spike coolly. "I'll save them the work of wiring."

"How?"

"By clipping their wire. Just keep cool, Seagrue, I'll get you through."

A telegraph pole stood in front of the freighthouse. From it the wires led into the station. Spike, without delay, climbed the pole and with a pair of clippers made good his threat.

Helen, sitting at the instrument, was trying to call. She stopped. "The wires are cut," she exclaimed.

Seagrue and Spike on the platform passed the window. Storm, at this juncture, ran in from the field of battle. "There's too many of them," he said in disgust. "Every time you knock one dago down, two Greeks come in to take his place. The way to wind this thing up, Mr. Rhinelander, quick and clean, is to capture Seagrue and lock him up. We can do it. Stick him in the freighthouse here and pile a couple of dozen bags of cement on him. No? I say, yes!!! Something's got to be done."

Can't you get a message through somehow?" asked Rhinelander of Helen in agitation.

"Yes," she answered, unhesitatingly, "I can. I'll get one through for you." So saying, she caught up an extra instrument, ran out on the platform and climbed the pole Spike had climbed, to cut in with her pony above the break.

Storm called into conference the handiest of his men—men who cared neither for the law nor the devil—and giving brief and hurried instructions, ran from the station at the moment that Seagrue with his outfit were rushing the outnumbered Tidewater gang.

Pushing straight through his own demoralized forces to the thick of the scrimmage, knocking men right and left when he had to and dodging in between when he could, Storm, his two trusties at his elbows, struck, shoved and jumped his way straight to where Seagrue was urging his fighting men on. The latter, busy with the main encounter, saw Storm too late. The engineman catching him by the collar whirled him unceremoniously around, pinioned him before a blow could be struck and with his helpers dragged him victoriously off.

Bedlam was let loose. Seagrue's men, seeing the trick too late, ran in with a yell to rescue him. Back and forth the fight swayed, while Helen above at the depot attached her instrument and sent to the dispatcher her hurry-up message.

"Seagrue has the ties. Send help. H."

But whoever had the ties, Storm had Seagrue, and his men were now easily standing off the onslaughts of Seagrue's men on the platform. The latter, needing help, sent for re-enforcements, and a moment later the entire gang, leaving the unloading of the tie cars ran down the track to join in the fight. The train was left deserted. Storm, seeing this, turned his prisoner over to his men and chose a moment when he could break away to run to the engine. Gaining the cab, he immediately started to back the train up to Rhinelander's camp, where the main body of their men still were. As the train drew past the station, Helen, having finished, sprang recklessly from the pole to the top of a box car and running forward met Storm, who had started back, and showed him a message from the dispatcher.

"Will send sheriff to Signal."

While the men were still fighting in front of the station, Spike managed to tear himself loose from the fray in time to see the freight train backing up the hill. He knew what this meant and realized the move must be stopped. Running to his horse he mounted and spurred after the receding train. But his intervention had turned the fighting in favor of Seagrue's men, and they were fast beating Rhinelander's gang off. By a sudden rush on the freighthouse they even recaptured and released Seagrue himself.

The latter, covering the situation at a glance, saw, as Spike had seen, the real danger: Storm now in possession of the ties was running away with them.

Yelling to his men, Seagrue bade them drop the fight and follow. Spike on his horse was fast overtaking the train. Helen and Storm, watching from the cab, knew he would attempt any desperate expedient, but hardly expected what followed.

Running his horse close to the moving train, Spike sprang from the saddle to the engine itself and started back. As he came over the top of the cab, Storm on the tender confronted him and the two grappled. Helen had at once taken the throttle, but Spike, fighting Storm back into the coal quickly put him at a disadvantage. He was, in fact, overpowering him when Helen came to the rescue and rapped the convict smartly over the head. She jumped back to the engineer's seat in time to halt the train opposite Rhinelander's camp, and without losing a moment she ran over to headquarters, where she gave the alarm to Wood and asked him to hurry the remainder of the construction gang over to the train before the cars should be stolen again by their active enemies. Wood, who would rather fight than eat, responded like a whirlwind, and heading his men, started them across the fields on the run for the kidnaped train.

Storm had, meantime, dropped a rope around Spike's neck. He tied him to the engine cab just as Helen, with her re-enforcements, reached the tie cars and the men hurriedly began the unloading.

They were not to have an easy time of it. Seagrue, with his rioters, had already climbed the hill and was urging them forward. Not a soul on the engine had a weapon, and as Seagrue's men came on it looked as if the train would be taken then and there by force of numbers. Helen, however, was not without reserves.

"Give them the live steam, George, and a lot of it, quick," she cried. "Don't let them capture us."

Storm needed no more than the hint. Turning on the valve he let loose a hot cloud that drove Seagrue and his gang gasping from the engine. The foremost of the men caught in the white fog were glad to get away unhurt, and halting at a safe distance rallied for orders.

Delaney, whose fighting blood was just getting warmed up, saw a further chance and called to his men to follow him around the cut. The gang divided and Delaney's part of it, starting over the hill, met Rhinelander's men. For a time there was a hot mix-up. As the enemy came on in ever increasing numbers, Wood and his men were soon getting the worst of it, but fresh shouts were heard down the hill and at the moment the sheriff's posse—now arrived—running in, took the side of Rhinelander's men and helped them beat Seagrue's gang back.

Outnumbered, driven from their vantage ground and disheartened at the unexpected diversion of the enemy, Seagrue's men sullenly gave way; even Bill Delaney's fiercest efforts failed to rally them. It was only a few minutes before the sheriff's men were making prisoners right and left, rounding up the stragglers and marching them down the cut. The hill had been won and lost, but the ties had been firmly held and were safely in Rhinelander's possession.

The moment the fight was decided, Storm, with Helen, went back to the engine to get their personal prisoner, the redoubtable Spike. They took him back to where the sheriff was giving his orders for the disposition of those under arrest. Helen explained to the sheriff very forcibly just what Spike had done.

"Well," demand the official jocularly, "what'll we do with him? String him up right here in a box car?"

"No," exclaimed Helen, indignantly. "You can do better than that." She pointed to Seagrue, now also under arrest. "Put those two men at work unloading these ties for our camp. They are the ringleaders in the whole affair. If they had their deserts, they would both be in the penitentiary. Make them work, sheriff. That's the last thing that pair want to do." Rhinelander came up with his men as she finished.

"You're right," declared the sheriff, good humored over the outcome. "From the looks of 'em, what those guys need is a dose of good, hard work." He turned to his deputies and pointed to the ties. "Get those fellows up on the flat cars and see they both work every minute till the last tie is unloaded."

"Suppose they refuse to work," suggested a deputy.

"Refuse?" echoed the sheriff, savagely. "If they do, find a pump that will work and give 'em the cold water."

But Seagrue and Spike did work. When Helen, Rhinelander and Storm left the scene the two, heading with sweat, were pitching ties in record time.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC. Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1879.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

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MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1916.

TOP O' THE MORNING

Character is higher than intellect. A great soul will be strong to live as well to think.—Emerson.

Even the Mexican crisis seems to have petered out on the Republicans.

"All quiet on the Potomac," only after the congressmen have gone to sleep.

The Russians have been deprived of their vodka, but they have managed to get hold of Erzerum.

Two Georgia editors had a fight, but the comical cause of the disturbance was not announced.

Anyhow, North Carolinians would be ashamed to want any better schools for the small amount of pay that the teachers have to take.

Taint all men that get a "Gibson girl," but any druggist will tell 'em that they have picked out girls that are equally as good.

The Republicans all over the State are holding county conventions, just as if they seriously thought they are going to amount to anything.

Nobody needs be pessimistic because he can see that the times are perilous. Most of us are looking on a grave situation as if we were innocent by-standers.

The Republicans have boldly taken the offensive, but their offensive ought to be very offensive to Americans who want to keep their country out of trouble.

Looks to us as if Democratic Leader Kitchin took a seat in the back part of the House because he didn't see the necessity of being in the front. He knew how it was.

A candidate says he is gonna pitch his campaign on a high plane. We fear, however, that it might be so high that he will go up in the air before the election.

The Knoxville Tribune says: "There is room enough in Tennessee for a Republican party." Of course, the Democrats know it, but they think it ought to put up with enough room to turn around in every two years.

Says the Columbia Record: "Because man is physically stronger than his wife, it does not follow that his opinions are better than hers." However, if he's a bonehead, he will attribute a great deal of importance to his size.

Rear Admiral Grant, chief of the submarine division of the United States Navy, tells the House Naval committee that a fleet of 183 submarines is necessary for national defense. We've now gotta hear from the Hon. Land Lubber, who'll contend that all we need is a dozen land terrapins with 1865 carved on the back of their shells.

Says the Augusta Chronicle: "Preparedness, of course. But against whom and against what? The very essence of getting ready is to know what you have got to meet, and thus far, information on this vital point is scarce. Enlightenment is the first step to face the future." All the preparedness this country has ever had was not aimed at any nation, but many events unforeseen have proved that we have never had too much of it. National safety at all times is all the reason that reasonable people ought to expect at the hands of Congress. If we should wait till actual danger threatens us, we would find out that our national preparedness might be too late. The whole idea is not to prepare to jump on any special foreign country, but to be prepared if any should jump on us. International questions, unforeseen today, may startle us tomorrow with the suddenness with which they may develop. "No man knows what a day may bring forth." We should never wait till the rainy day comes or till the day after the horse is stolen.

THE ISSUES ARE PEACE OR WAR OR HYPOCRISY.

The interview with Senator Overman published in yesterday's Star, and the synopsis of Senator Lewis' speech, also a first-page story in the Sunday Star, were correct interpretations of the recent speech of former Senator Root before the New York Republican state convention. Root's speech was a prepared criticism of President Wilson's foreign policy, and The Star has heretofore said that if Root's speech and the New York Republican platform are to be keynotes of this campaign, the issues are plainly to be the peace policy of the Democratic party against the war policy of the Republican party. There can be no getting around that fact, and both Senators Overman and Lewis gave logical emphasis to it in the interpretation they give to it in such a conclusive manner.

The mildest interpretation that can be given to Root's Albany speech is that it was "the statesmanship of hypocrisy." Possibly we might reverse it and make it the hypocrisy of statesmanship, but there is something more ominous about it than hypocrisy. If Senator Root did not mean what he said, it would be a matter of partisan hypocrisy, pure and simple. However, the ability of Senator Root and the deliberate declarations which he made in his revised speech before the New York Republican convention leaves us to infer that Senator Root was really voicing the position of the Republican party in the present campaign. Therefore, unless the whole attack upon President Wilson's foreign policy is one of deliberate hypocrisy, it means, as Senator Overman says, that the only two pronounced and well defined issues of this campaign are "Democracy for Peace" and "Republicans for War."

That is precisely what it is, else the Republican party would have to repudiate the speech of Root and a portion of the platform of the New York convention. However, the Root speech, so nearly coinciding with the oft-repeated speeches of Roosevelt, so clearly constitutes the Republican campaign slogan that Senator Overman's correct conclusion is thus summed up by The Star's Washington correspondent:

"In the opinion of Senator Overman, both Roosevelt and Root want the United States to go to war with both Mexico and Germany. Therefore it is his belief that one of the main questions in the coming campaign will be whether this country shall remain at peace with all the world or whether we shall engage in the conflict now raging in nearly all of Europe.

"In the opinion of Mr. Overman, the people want peace. If so, they will reelect Woodrow Wilson President and return to the Congress a Democratic majority in both houses. If they want war, they will elect a Republican to the White House and send a Republican majority to Congress."

"Judging from former President Theodore Roosevelt's statements and the statements of other Republican leaders, especially the great speech of former Senator Root in New York a few days ago, the Republicans are for war both with Mexico and Germany," said Senator Overman.

When the Republicans orators and platforms denounce President Wilson's Mexican policy, which has been one of keeping the peace with Mexico, it means that the Republican policy would have been war with Mexico. We are sure, therefore, that if there had been a Republican administration during the past three years, this country would have intervened by force of arms in Mexico and would today have a huge army there.

Likewise, as against the Wilson policy of peace with the European belligerents, the only other policy the Republicans could have carried out, had they been in power, would have been participation in the European war. Consequently the Republicans cannot tell the country that their policy would also have been peace, else they would today be satisfied with President Wilson's success in keeping out of war in both Mexico and Europe.

We have believed all along that the people of the United States did not want war with either Mexico or any European nation, but they certainly now are able to see that if the administration at Washington had been Republican, we would today be at war in both Mexico and Europe. The issues up to the people in this campaign, therefore, are whether they will endorse a peace administration or place a war party in power.

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER CHANGE

The purchase of the Asheville Gazette-News by the Hon. Chas. A. Webb and associates means that the mountain metropolis will have two Democratic dailies. Heretofore the Gazette-News has been independent in politics and has been controlled by Mr. W. A. Hildebrand, a newspaper man of fine ability and ripe experience. Mr. Hildebrand has sold out his Asheville paper with a view to devoting his attention to the Greensboro News, of which he is understood to be the largest stockholder and of which he is editor.

Colonel Webb and his associates have bought the Gazette-News as a business proposition, but its politics will be Democratic, since Colonel Webb is one of the most prominent Democrats in the State, having served through one or more campaigns as chairman of the Democratic State executive committee. The paper will be backed by ample capital, it is announced, and Colonel Webb is a man of the type and calibre to guarantee that it will be one of the State's best afternoon papers. Mr. Hildebrand made it a splendid newspaper, as he has made the Greensboro News one of the best newspapers in the South Atlantic.

When we get our foot out of it, we ought to keep it out.

A DEFENDER OF BELGIUM

Colonel Roosevelt's main grouch against President Wilson is that he did not get this country into the war in Europe by defending the neutrality of Belgium. The Colonel wanted this country to protest against the invasion of Belgium as Great Britain did, and get into the war as Great Britain did, because her protest was not heeded. Certainly, had the United States meddled in European affairs it would have been in that awful war to the finish.

The Colonel claims that it was an infamy not to have gone to the rescue of Belgium, just as Great Britain did, because the United States was a party to The Hague agreement, just as Great Britain was. He holds, therefore, that this country was honor bound to do as England did. Astute lawyer that Senator Root is, he also became a Belgian student at the feet of Roosevelt on international law and American obligations.

Nevertheless, the American participants in The Hague tribunal regarded the guarantee of Belgium's neutrality as pure European politics and, while recognizing the principle involved, the American delegates attached this proviso to The Hague agreement:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state."

That proviso makes it quite plain that the United States, even under a Republican administration at the time, positively stipulated at The Hague that this country would not permit itself to be dragged into purely European controversies. This country was really not interested in Europe's agreement as to Belgium, but England was. It was a part of her policy to keep the North sea hemmed off by buffer states. She regards that as a national necessity, while the American delegates only regarded it as a matter of morals between nations and took the pains to except the United States from any obligations binding her to hostile participation in European adjustments.

This country specifically reserved to itself the right not to meddle in any of the entangling affairs of Europe, hence it had no obligations warranting it to take a hand in Europe's war. Indeed, this country was following out the injunction of George Washington to avoid all foreign entanglements. If America were tagled up in all of Europe's affairs, it would be tangled up in all of Europe's wars. This is Europe's war. It is none of ours, and, to make sure of it, we gave due notice at The Hague that we drew the line in acordance with this country's "traditional policy."

Yet we have so-called statesmen and parties who are raising a disturbance because a Democratic administration did not hurry over to Europe and take a hand in its bloody war. Roosevelt's dominating propensity seems to be to get into war, on any excuse or pretext. He seems to hunger and thirst for war. Hence he has a grouch against Wilson for allowing this country to miss a "glorious opportunity" to get into Europe's war, to say nothing of "falling down" on the opportunity offered us to get into war with Mexico.

THE "PORK BARREL" FIGHTERS.

A contemporary defined a "pork barrel bill" recently as a New England and Northern idea of a bill carrying appropriations for Southern rivers and harbors, customs houses and post office buildings. There is more truth in that than there is either truth or poetry in the so-called "pork barrel."

Senator Burton, a Republican aspirant for President now, but a good friend to national waterways development when he was chairman of the Senate Rivers and Harbors committee, is now one of the anti-"pork barrel" statesmen of the times. He used to be a strong defender of appropriations for meritorious projects, but in a recent magazine article he attacked the "pork barrel," and pointed to the development of the Harbor of Refuge, now in process of construction on the North Carolina coast, as a "pork barrel" scheme. He used to be a great friend of the Cape Lookout development, but he has changed since he became a candidate for President.

There should be no "pork barrel," of course, but lots of the fight against it in the North is against appropriations for Southern developments, per se. Some of these days chickens will come home to roost to several Southern papers which are helping along the anti-"pork barrel" agitation. The real object at the North is to see that the South does not share in the "pork barrel."

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

A Discussion of the Question of the "Fredom of the Seas."

To the Editor of The Star:

The following from the Washington Post is so true and means so much for the future destiny of this country, or in other words so much is at stake, that I ask that you kindly publish it that your readers may think over the grave problems that confront us.

B. F. KEITH.

The closest study of business conditions within the United States but strengthens the view that if the illegal and unjust limitations of our foreign commerce enforced by the practices of the Allies were removed there would result an immediate increase in the basic prices of many of our productions, thus adding to the wealth of our producers, and there would also follow an enormous expansion in the tonnages of these exports, thus benefitting many lines of business as well as piling up unprecedented balances of trade for months to come.

As it is, while our producers are suffering heavy financial losses through these unfriendly practices by being debarred from the markets of neutral countries by force of arms of the Allies and our government for more than twelve months has failed to protect by the same process our rights to the freedom of the seas and the rights of its people to these markets, yet our exports continue to pour forth in values and tonnages that tell the story of the world's needs of what the United States produces.

If the cotton growers of the South, the grain producers of the North and the West, the manufacturing and mining interests of all sections of the country, the transportation and commercial interests of all the States had open to them the markets which they are entitled to by reason of the rights of this country as an independent nation, they would be richer to a total of hundreds of millions of dolars, richer by the trade with countries as neutral and as peaceful as ourselves.

It is an intolerable condition for an independent, peaceful, neutral nation to be placed in by buyying, law-disregarding beligerents, and there is not a public man nor a public journal that speaks for American rights or that truly represents the interests of the people of the United States that will fail to protest and call for such action by this government as will free the seas.

To submit is to acknowledge the sovereignty of the oceans of any power which chooses by armed force to assert it.

It is asserted now, and it is maintained now, put into practice now by Great Britain and France.

To tamely submit to this unwarranted assumption of government of the waves is to surrender our National rights and forever make this country a local vassal for a tyrranical and dominating navalism.

To submit today is to subordinate the republic forever in the world's commerce.

To submit today is to submit to the sucessors of Great Britain and France in such navalism.

It is a vital issue for the government and people of the United States.

It cannot be ignored, it cannot be evaded, it cannot be permitted, even for a day longer, if this country is to be kept free and independent, if the world is to be kept free from commercial and political servitude through so-called Allies' necessity.

The United States government sees itself and its people ruled and ordered and treated as subordinate in every way to so-called allied necessity.

Our country is not so weak in arms as is Greece; it is not so small in population as is Sweden; it is not so exposed to attack as is Denmark, but it even more tamely submits to attacks upon its neutrality than do any of these much-injured peaceful countries, and for months it has pleaded in vain for its rights and its interests to scoffing and unyielding despotic navalism.

Has the administration, has the Congress of this country no remedy to propose for the relief of our people from this intolerable state of affairs?

Does the administration expect to continue writing protests?

Does the Congress realize the vassalage in commerce which has been imposed upon our people?

Will one or both of them rise to a sense of the responsibility and the duty owed to the republic and its people?

DURHAM ENJOYS GOOD HEALTH.

White Death Rate 19 Per Cent. Below Average in United States.

Durham county is boasting a low death rate. Dr. Arch Cheatham, health officer for Durham and Durham county, reports a death rate of only 15.27 per 1,000 population for the town of Durham and 15.21 for the county. The white death rate is only 10.97, or 19 per cent. lower than the average in the United States. The colored rate is 23.38. These figures, of course, include all deaths from non-residents and are based on census estimates of population. Furthermore, they are checked by death certificates on file with the State Board of Health.

Doctor Cheatham states in his report that Durham had, in 1915, 33 deaths less from typhoid, tuberculosis and diarrheal diseases than in 1914, and attributes the fewer deaths from these diseases to a wider education in sanitary matters, to better milk supplies and to a general improvement in all matters pertaining to health and sanitation.

Other agents contributing to Durham's splendid health conditions, as pointed out in Doctor Cheatham's report, are a school inspector and nurse for the city schools, a district nurse for the white people and one for the colored people, and a meat and milk inspector, who is also city bacteriologist. That these agents have contributed much to the city's health is shown in the figures of their reports.

HEALTH TALKS

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

NON-SURGICAL TREATMENT OF GOITRE.

At least seventy-five per cent. of the cases of exophthalmic goitre are curable by non-surgical measures, declares an eminent Philadelphia diagnostician.

There is of late years a growing tendency to subject patients with exophthalmic goitre to operation. Surgeons claim that less than five per cent. of the cases operated on succumb—but a "successful" operation is of course not always a cure of the disease. An operation, too often, is considered a success if the patient leaves the hospital in due time, after what is called an "uneventful recovery."

Some cases of exophthalmic goitre recover spontaneously, without any treatment. Some cases recover after several years of intermittent treatment. Some cases recover only after weeks of confinement to bed. And some cases must be subjected to operation as a life-saving measure.

If we had exophthalmic goitre we should sidestep surgery until non-surgical treatment carried out through a period of at least six months proved futile.

Against operation are these contingencies:

1. The possibility of post-operative myxedema (due to the want of sufficient thyroid secretion).
2. The mortality rate, which is several times as great as that of appendicitis.
3. The fact that the majority of cases will recover without surgery, if treatment is persisted in for a reasonable length of time.

In favor of operation are these points:

1. The prompt relief of hyperthyroidism, or poisoning by the excessive thyroid secretion.
2. The conservation of the patient's energy—a very important consideration in severe cases.
3. The saving of time. Some patients elect to be operated on, because they can't afford to be indefinitely disabled with the disease.
4. The relief of dangerous pressure symptoms which develop in certain cases of exophthalmic goitre.
5. Evidences of malignant changes in the gland — always an imperative indication for surgical interference.

The very competent authority quoted above asserts that a large majority of the cases are well on the way to recovery within six months of conscientious non-surgical treatment.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Color Blindness

Is color blindness hereditary or can it be acquired through disease of the eyes?

Answer—It is hereditary. About one in every twenty-five males and one in every two hundred females are color blind. Color blind males do not transmit the defect to male children, but to female children's sons.

Antiseptic Tooth Pastes

Isn't it necessary that a tooth-paste be antiseptic?

Answer—No. In fact the best dentists assert that antiseptics tend to injure the normal mucous membrane, and should not be habitually used. If antisepsis is needed for some particular purpose, let the dentist or physician prescribe a suitable one.

Eye Strain and Headache.

In reply to our recent request for detailed experience from wearers of glasses the vote stands about even.

Some correspondents declare themselves discouraged, while others have found complete relief from headaches through well-fitted glasses. The oculists have a big lead over the opticians, but the vote is not complete as yet, we hope. We must give due credit to the well-known fact that a cured patient is ungrateful, and hence unlikely to bother about writing of his experience.

Will Miss E. G. please send stamped, addressed envelope for private reply?

Dr. Brady will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Brady will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. William Brady, care of this newspaper.

(Protected by The Adams Newspaper Service).

CURRENT COMMENT

The prospect of a month's cruise in the Atlantic on board of one of the six battleships that are to be assigned as temporary training ships should attract many recruits under Secretary Daniels' plan to build up a naval reserve force. Conditions of enlistment for trafning are to be similar to those governing "rookies" entering the military training camps at Plattsburgh and Fort Oglethorpe, each man paying his own expenses, which are to be so reduced as to make enlistment possible to thousands. Men who believe that intensive training at an army camp would prove too strenuous for them are offered the alternative of a sea trip and an opportunities to learn how to scrub decks, polish guns and brass railings, tote ammunition, do wigwagging and many other things for which their services might be required in time of war.—Savannah News.

Some newspapers unfriendly to the President seem to be trying to produce the impression that the apparent change in the administration's position with regard to armed mercnantmen has been due to the warlike address of ex-Secretary Root before the Republican convention of New York. The implication is that the President has been frightened by the bellcose attitude of the Republican and Progressive orators, and that he thinks it necessary to curry favor with the American masses by proving that he is as much of a swashbuckler as Mr. Roosevelt or any other aggressive champion. The suggestion is abominable and horrible because it imputes Mr. Wilson a willingness to use the possibility of war as an aid to his personal ambition, to play politics with an international issue of the most momentous character. Even those who permit themselves to make this suggestion know perfectly well that Mr. Wilson is not that kind of man. Whatever else may be said of him, there can be no question about his unusual sense of conscientious responsibility, and malignity could not have hit upon a more incredible slander than is suggested in the insinuation to which we have referred. Mr. Wilson is not a fool. He knows that his principal strength with the American people is as a peacemaker and a peace preserver. If that is lost, he has lost his most valuable asset. For that reason, if for no other, he is not likely to throw away his chief glory and his chief claim to national confidence.—Baltimore Sun.

The militia might be made as effective a reserve for the regular army as the proposed continental army would have been. The objection of Judge Garrison, and of all, or very nearly all, the military authorities is to a force under state control, and not under Federal control till the emegency occurs. To be in effective reserve the militia will not only have to be subject to National control, but it will have to be kept free from men with families, and men over-age and under-condition if its regiments are to enter the Federal services as units. At present a large part of the militia consist of men who would not, or ought not go to the front except as a last resort. Hence the militia regiments can't be taken into the United States army as units. The President must call volunteers and a new force must be created out of individuals, from the militia and outside of it. This takes time. The whole system will have to undergo very considerable change in order to provide a large number of regiments that can be called out as such, sworn into the Federal service and sent at once to the front. General Wood was well within bounds when he said: "The militia has 130,000 officers and men enrolled, but when I say they can turn out 50,000 men in fairly good condition, I think I have stated the limit."—Philadelphia Record.

The House of Lords adjourned within twenty minutes after Lord Astor walked in and took his seat. It didn't need him.

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ASSISTANT RECTOR CALLED

Rev. George Frank Hill Assigned to St. James' Parish After Graduation From the Seminary.

The vestry of St. James' Episcopal church have requested Bishop Darst to assign Rev. George Frank Hill, now a student at the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va., for one year as assistant rector of this church after his graduation in June. This was announced by Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Milton, the rector, at the morning service yesterday.

Mr. Hill was in Wilmington a week ago and conducted services at St. James' church. He is not a stranger in Wilmington, having spent some time here pursuing his theological studies under the direction of Rev. Dr. Milton and Archdeacon Thos. P. Noe. He is a native of Washington, N. C., and is a young man of fine ability. He has served churches at Burgaw and Clinton. He will be ordained as priest following his graduation from the Seminary in June.

During the past week, Dr. Milton made an address in the Diocese of Pennsylvania on the subject of missions. He urged the members of his congregation yesterday that they continue their splendid work in contributing largely to missions, stating that through this means they can not only help along the work in foreign countries but can also hold up before the church a shining example that will be of untold benefit.

He thanked the congregation for enabling him to carry a message to distant dioceses of the important work now being carried in the Diocese of East Carolina, in which St. James has had an important part, being one of the churches in the United States that has made especially large contributions to missions on account of which National attention has been attracted to it.

The power of a noble purpose to enable men to realize their full capacity and experience the fulness of joy and happiness was emphasized in the morning sermon by Dr. Milton, who took for his text the 23rd verse of the 12th chapter of St. John's Gospel, "Ahd Jesus answered them, saying, The hour is come that the Son of Man should be glorified."

That much of our religious life is more Mohammedan than Christian was pointed out by Dr. Milton, who showed how the doctrine of compensation, as ordinarily understood, is apt to give men a distorted idea of religion. They are prone to believe that by depriving [illegible] this world, they may [illegible] greater joy in the life to [illegible] in other words their idea of [illegible] it is a place where they shall be reimbursed for that which they lack here.

"We don't need to go to religion to learn that sacrifice is necessary for success," Dr. Milton declared. "In no age has material success been emphasized more than in this one and in no age is sacrifice been more extolled. Success is set up as the supreme good. We sacrifice everything to carry out our purposes. The words of Christ, as stated in the text, were the expression of joy because of the consciousness of having accomplished the purpose for which he came into the world."

There is no greater joy than that of self-realization, said the speaker, and a man is never happier than when giving the last ounce of strength to some worthy noble purpose.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CARY.

Large Concourse of Sorrowing Friends Attended Services Yesterday.

In the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends, the funeral of Mrs. Rowena Frigge Cary, wife of Mr. W. H. Cary, was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. P. Swain, No. 608 Orange street. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Milton, rector of St. James' Episcopal church, assisted by Rev. W. Marshall Craig, pastor of the First Baptist church. Many beautiful floral tributes attested the love and esteem in which she was held by a host of friends. The remains were borne tenderly to Oakdale cemetery for interment in the family lot.

A choir composed of Mr. H. E. O'Keef, Mr. W. O. S. Sutheron, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Warring, Miss Katie Foard and Mrs. Rieger, with Mr. W. G. Robertson as accompanist, sang several selections during the funeral services.

The pallbearers were as follows: Honorary, Capt. Walter G. MacRae, Dr. G. G. Thomas and Mr. Allison Alderman; active, Dr. A. M. Baldwin, Dr. W. C. Galloway and Messrs. M. S. Willard, Robert Cantwell, Asa Brown, Anson Alligood.

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS.

Meeting of M. E. Committee in Raleigh Friday—Lake Junaluska Favored.

The committee on the selection of headquarters for the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church met in Raleigh Friday, says the Durham correspondent of yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer.

The meeting was called by Secretary R. L. Flowers, of Trinity College, and Lake Junaluska was under advisement as the meeting place of the conference. Other members of the committee are: C. E. Weatherby, of Faison; W. B. Cooper, of Wilmington; C. S. Wallace, of Morehead City; Rev J. E. Underwood, of Raleigh; Dr. M. Bradshaw, of Raleigh; E. T. White, of Oxford; Rev. M. T. Plyler, of Wilmington, and Joseph G. Brown, of Raleigh.

PLAN CHANGES IN BY-LAWS.

Chamber of Commerce Committee Holds Meeting—Sub-committee Named.

With a view to broadening the scope of the work done by the organization, a committee recently appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, is busily engaged in drafting changes in the present by-laws, which it is believed will increase that body's efficiency to serve its members and the community.

The committee in charge, after going into the proposed changes at some length at a meeting held Saturday afternoon, appointed a sub-committee composed of Col. Walker Taylor, Mr. J. Gilchrist McCormick and Mr. C. Van Leuven, to draw up the new by-laws and present them at a future meeting of the chamber for consideration.

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR RETAILING

Police Also Arrests Three Colored Women for Vagran

Maggie Bentley, white, was arrested last night by Officers B. W. Jacobs and Leon George, on a charge of retailing in connection with the alleged sale of a half-pint of whiskey. Minerva Maybank, Mattie [illegible] and Blanchie Pilyaw, all colored, were also arrested by Officer Leon George on charges of vagrancy.

WATERMELON ANTHRACNOSE

Bulletin Sent Out by Atlantic Coast Line Showing How Troublesome Disease May Be Prevented.

Showing how watermelon anthracnose, a troublesome disease that has caused considerable injury to the melon crop in past seasons may be prevented by spraying, the agricultural and immigration department of the Atlantic Coast Line has just issued an illustrated bulletin for distribution in the territory served by its lines. The text is from a U. S. Department of Agricultural bulletin which has just been prepared in Washington.

The territory served by the Atlantic Coast Line for the most part is admirably suited for growing melons. Last year, however, there was a considerable loss in the territory further South on account of the anthracnose which attacked the vines. Experiments have shown that the disease is preventable and the yields of melons can be largely increased if vines are kept in healthy condition by spraying. The text of the bulletin now being distributed follows:

"Watermelon growers in various sections of the country frequently suffer loss from a disease which blights the foliage and spots the fruit. The leaves are covered with irregular dark, dead spots, and may die before the melons are ripe. The trouble develops on the fruit in the form of water-soaked and later sunken spots of varying size, which come to have a pink center made up of masses of the fungus spores. As the disease progresses the melons decay. This is anthracnose, and is caused by a parasitic fungus related to those which produce the apple bitter-rot and pod-spot of bean. The fungus causing watermelon anthracnose attacks cucumbers, cantaloupes and squashes, but probably not, as a rule, any other cultivated crops. Warm and moist or rainy weather is especially favorable to the spread and development of anthracnose and for this reason it was more prevalent than usual last season. The losses were particularly severe in some districts where melons are grown on a large scale for carload shipments.

"The Department of Agriculture has found that the disease can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, and trials of this treatment are recommended. The methods to be employed are substantially those in use for potatoes, cucumbers, and other truck crops. The folowing points should be observed to insure success:

"Use fresh home-made Bordeaux mixture. In preparing it follow directions exactly, as much depends on the way the ingredients are combined. Use a good spray pump, operated at a pressure of 100 pounds or more. Spray thoroughly. The time of application depends on the weather and the development of the crop. The disease usually occurs when the fruit is nearly grown. Watch carefully for the leaf-spot and spray as soon as any appears. In any case, make an application two weeks before maturity and a second a week later.

"How to make home-made Bordeaux mixture—Ingredients: copper sulfate, 4 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water to make 50 gallons. Prepare the copper sulfate by suspending it in a gunny sack just below the surface of several gallons of water in a clean barrel. When the sulfate is dissolved, which requires three or four hours, remove the sack and stir into the barrel enough additional water to make exactly 25 galons of the copper solution.

"Prepare the lime by slacking it slowly and thoroughly in a clean barrel, strain, and add enough additional water to make exactly 25 gallons of lime milk. Stir thoroughly.

"Pour the two ingredients together into another barrel, or better directly into the spray tank, if it will hold 50 gallons. It is highly important to stir the mixture very thoroughly and to strain both ingredients before they are combined, as otherwise clogging of the spray nozzles might result. Use a copper or bronze wire strainer of 18 meshes to the inch. Do not put copper sulfate or Bordeaux mixture into tin or iron vessels; use wood or copper containers. Mix the Bordeaux as needed and apply at once. It is never so good after it has settled.

"Everyone who uses Bordeaux frequently and in quantity will find it convenient to keep concentrated stock solutions on hand, as these keep indefinitely if the water which evaporates is replaced.

"Build an elevated platform to hold the barrels. Suspend 50 pounds of copper sulfate to dissolve in a 50-gallon barrel of water. Slake 50 pounds of lime in another barrel. Add water to make 50 gallons of lime milk. When Bordeaux mixture is needed stir both stock barrels and take from each as many gallons as the formula calls for in pounds. Dilute the copper sulfate in one barrel and the lime milk in another, each with half the water, and let the two run together into the strainer of the spray tank.

"To those who expect to spray on a large scale a more detailed instruction about fungicides and their application than can be given here is available in Farmers' Bulletin No. 243, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

TO BUILD ADDITION.

Larger Quarters Have Become Necessary for Grace Sunday School.

The Wesley Bible class of Grace Methodist church has grown to such proportions that a larger class room has become an urgent necessity and a movement has been started to build an addition for the use of this organization. It is also planned to enlarge the Sunday school room and to remodel the present annex to the church, so that it will be adequate to the needs of the present large school.

The Sunday school of this church now has an enrollment of more than 500, and is constantly growing. It is proposed to erect a modern Sunday School, arranged with class rooms that will provide plenty of space for the work of the Sunday School. It is likely that an addition for the use of the men's Bible class will be started at once.

OPENS THURSDAY NIGHT.

Window Dressing Contest Will Begin in the Evening.

The window trimming contest under the auspices of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce will begin Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and not Thursday morning, as was reported through a misunderstanding in yesterday's Star. All of the 60 or more contestants have been requested to have their windows ready at that time, and the judges will then determine the prize winners. The windows will be kept in order during the remainder of the week, and as the contestants are making elaborate preparations for the event some really artistic productions may be expected.

LECTURE LARGELY ATTENDED

W. B. Moore Gives Entertaining Illustrated Talk on Palestine, Describing Customs of Country

"Palestine," was the subject of an exceedingly entertaining lecture illustrate by colored slides, given by Mr. W. Blanchard Moore before a large audience yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A.

Although probably no country has been so often described by travelers as Palestine has been, that it continues to excite keen interest is attested by the large audience which entirely filled the association auditorium yesterday, the members of which listened with the closest attention to Mr. Moore's illuminating comment on and description of the scenes thrown on the cavas. That this should be so is but natural for there is probably no country concerning which the people of all nations have for so many ages entertained ideas colored by sentiment and romance.

The beautiful slides of scenes in the Holy Land conveyed, as no mere description could, broad impressions of the country, its ancient cities, historic spots and primitive inhabitants.

The lecturer explained that it is a tiny country, largely of a pastoral character and for the most part, desolate and barren, with only an occasional fertile valley. Indeed, one looking at reproductions of the scenes shown yesterday would find it difficult to believe that it could ever have been described as a land flowing with, "milk and wild honey," unless it might have so seemed to a people coming from a desert, as was the case with the early inhabitants of Canaan, who first wandered through a barren wilderness.

Although not a beautiful country, the lecturer explained, there is probably no other country into which so much of the world's history has been crowded. For the Christian, its legends, historic ruins, monuments and sacred spots possess the greatest interest. Continuing, Mr. Moore said in part:

"The customs and mode of living of the people have changed but little since the time of Christ. Most of the scenes described in the Bible can still be seen by the tourist or pilgrim who visits the Holy Land.

"In Palestine each village has a small mill to which the natives take their grain to be ground, yet there are many of the families of these villages which save the cost of having it ground at the mill, by doing their own grinding using two heavy stones,—one concave and the other convex, between which the grain is placed and ground out by hand.

"They make their butter by putting the milk in a goat skin suspended from a tripod, and churn it by agitating the skin with a string. The women of the village bake their bread in a community oven, thus effecting important economies in a country where fuel is scarce.

"In Bathlehem, the citizens have a more prosperous air about them. The streets of the city are broad in comparison with the narrow crooked ones to be found in Jerusalem. The inhabitants are largely Protestants. One of their principal sources of income is the sale of souvenirs to tourists.

"One-story houses are the rule in Palestine, usually built of rough stone plastered over. In every village a shoemaker is to be found, and the manufacture of rugs is an important industry."

Practically the same lecture as outlined above was given by Mr. Moore at Calvary Baptist church last night. At the conclusion of this lecture on Palestine at the association, Mr. Moore showed a moving picture, entitled, "Abraham's Sacrifice," the theme of which dealt with the incidents recorded in the Old Testament, where Abraham is commanded by the Angel of the Lord to offer up his only son, Isaac, as a sacrifice.

TRIBUTE? TO DR. HOGUE.

Cleveland Minister Pays High Tribute to Baltimore Rector.

The following tribute to Rev. Dr. R. W. Hogue, rector of the Church of the Ascension in Baltimore, who recently resigned, written by Rev. M. H. Lichliter, of Cleveland, Ohio, appeared in yesterday's Baltimore Sun, and will be read with interest by many friends in Wilmington:

"The Baltimore papers have just reached my desk, bringing me the announcement of the resignation of the Rev. R. W. Hogue, rector of the Church of the Ascension. Because I know the heart of this man and because I have shared with him a certain passionate enthusiasm for the democracy of Christianity, I beg the privilege of a word.

"It is not necessary to remind the people of Baltimore that they will lose a commanding and prophetic voice. The church sustains a significant loss when such a man leaves its pulpit. Mr. Hogue stood in the midst of the city as the champion of justice and as the prophet of the larger catholicity in religious activity and thought. One never thought of him as sectarian; one knew instinctively that he was broadly and bravely Christian.

"It was not always possible for some of us to accept Mr. Hogue's economic interpretations or the specific economic application of the Christian ideal to which he was led to commit himself. But that was no barrier to the freest sort of personal intercourse or to a happy comradeship in a common task. Mr. Hogue never made agreement with any opinion of his own the basis of co-operation. If the proposition meant the uplift of others, the lightening of the burden of industrial injustice or a step toward a vital brotherhood of the spirit, he gave it his heartiest and most enthusiastic support.

"So while he is alive and well and while he stands there in the pulpit of the Church of the Ascension, may I break for him my box of alabaster? In all my contacts with the men of the ministry I have never known a man so mastered by the spirit of the Master, so utterly forgetful of self, so devoted to the common good. One regrets that he finds it necessary to leave his pulpit, but those who know him and live him understand that he is following a supreme conviction.

"Some of these days all of the churches will catch the vision of Christian democracy and when that day dawns the conception of the church which Mr. Hogue discussed in his personal statement will dominate the thought of the age. Perhaps his resignation will accelerate the movement by forcing men to think seriously of the issues involved. Some day a church will modify its fiscal policy rather than lose a prophetic Voice. Some day the church will realize in its own organization and programme the passion of its Master: 'Not to be ministered unto, but to minister.' Most of us are a bit slow and not a little blind to the tremendous significance of this ideal of democracy. Mr. Hogue has served his church and his city well by his loyalty to his own dream."

EIGHT-HOUR DAY CAMPRIGN

Organized Labor Sending Out Five Million Stamps, Each Carrying Special Publicity Message.

Organized Labor, operating through the Labor Center Association in New York City, is sending to labor unions throughout the country over 5,000,000 stamps, each meant to carry a special publicity message.

The stamps are to be affixed to letters after the manner of Red Cross stamps and stamps advertising national expositions. Each stamp carries the slogan, "For the Eight-Hour Day—A Movement Nearer to Justice." A portion of the stamp's design shows a day split into eight-hour periods, one for work, one for sleep and one for recreation.

It is the plan to distribute the stamps to all friends of the eight-hour movement, whether employers, union members, or sympathigers. Besides sending them out on letters, union members receiving them are asked to paste them on mirrors in the shops, on literature distributed to workmen and on bills and letters that go directly to business men.

The idea of using the eight-hour stamps in a Nation-wide publicity campaign was worked out after the Industrial Relations commission had developed the fact that the Rockefeller interests were paying Ivy Lee $10,000 per year to act as the Rockefeller press agent. It was suggested that Organized Labor had concentrated its energies so completely on wage fights that it had neglected educational opportunities such as organized capital employed with great skill.

A stamp by the use of which every union member could constitute himself "an Ivy Lee of the labor cause" was the result.

Children will be asked to paste the stamps on their lesson papers with this note to their school teachers. "Teacher, teach us these truths."

Members of church congregations will be asked to send a stamp to their priest or preacher suggesting a sermon: "Nearer to Justice—the Eight-Hour Day."

Organizations, societies, and public officials who express sympathy with the eight-hour cause are to be supplied with large quantities for use on all their official correspondence.

The campaign for the nation-wide use of an eight-hour stamp is meant to be the opening wedge for a general educational movement as a permanent feature of the labor cause. Local unions will probably take an active interest.

DAMAGE TO TRUCK GREATER THAN WAS FIRST THOUGHT

Reports Indicate That Cold Wave Caused Considerable Loss to Growers.

From the special reports that have come in to the Carolina Fruit and Truckers' Journal, oft his city, regarding the damage wrought by the cold weather and freeze of last week, it would seem that the loss will be greater than was first indicated, Editor Whitehead stated last night. The lettuce under covers sustained but slight damage except in cases where the wind blew them off.

That which had been set out early and had gotten well rooted before the cold wave was only slightly damaged, but some of the recently set out plants in part were killed. All beans and peas that were up were killed. Radishes suffered very much as did likewise newly set out beets. Not more than 15 per cent. of the bean and pea crops had sprouted sufficiently to be above the ground while the Irish potato crop sustained no damage whatever.

From South Carolina, reports would indicate, says the Journal, that considerable damage was done to the lettuce crop, which has already begun to move from the Beaufort section. The snap bean and English pea crops, already up and growing, were killed completely and such as the growers in that territory produce this season will have to be planted and grown after this date.

Irish potatoes were also up and growing in that state but were cut down to the ground. Vegetation and truck farming were much further advanced in South Carolina than in this section and the loss by the freeze was acordingly greater down that way than in this territory.

BELIEVED FOREST FIRE WAS OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN

Much Damage Done by Burning of the Woods in Vicinity of Seagate.

That the forest fire which started in the vicinity of the railroad crossing on the Market street road, four miles from Wilmington, some time Wednesday afternoon and continued burning for a distance of 12 miles or more, finally having been extinguished near Seagate on Saturday afternoon, was of incendiary origin, is the belief of officers who are making an investigation. County Officer H. Mack Godwin, Deputy Sheriff C. H. Keen and Mr. W. B. Savage, assistant claim agent of the Tidewater Power Company, were busy yesterday looking into the matter.

The winds from Wednesday until Friday were from the southeast, but on Friday night shifted to the northwest. The fire crossed over the suburban car line of the Tidewater Power Company, just west of Seagate, Saturday, and for a time this village was seriously threatened and volunteer fire brigades were organized by the citizens to fight the flames, in order to protect their homes. In one instance the fire burned the grass under a house. After much hard work the flames were finally extinguished.

Forest fires have been quite prevalent during the past week. At several points in Brunswick county fires have been raging. Fire broke out in the woods in the vicinity of Sunset Park Saturday afternoon, and several people in that section worked hard to stop the flames.

ALGONQUIN TO USE OIL

Former Coast Guard Cutter Here to be Refitted at Norfolk Navy Yard

The United States Coast Guard cutter Algonquin, formerly on this station, is to be fitted up as an oil-burning ship, greatly increasing her cruising radius. The Baltimore Sun of yesterday says:

"Arrangements having been made with the authorities of the Norfolk navy yard to build oil tanks in the coast guard cutter Algonquin, that vessel will leave Baltimore about March 1 and be towed to Norfolk. It is estimated it will take about a month in the drydock and two months additional to complete the work. The quantity of oil in these tanks will be sufficient to increase the vessel's steaming radium from 2,600 to more than 5,000 miles. The new oil-burning boilers for this vessel having been completed, they will be ready for installation as soon as the ship returns to the depot. Bids for the tanks were turned down by shipbuilders at this port and elsewhere because of the crowded state of their plants with work."

—Mr. A. H. Marsh, formerly of this city, spent Saturday here while en route to his home in Augusta.

Hello! You with Coughs Here's Speedy Relief

Stop the racking and hacking, raise the phlegm, heal the soreness with Foley's Honey and Tar Compound.

"Just like oil on troubled waters," is the way one grateful woman describes the benefit of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound.

It spreads a soothing, healing coating over the raw inflamed throat—it loosens the hack—raises the phlegm—and really works wonders.

Why hack, hack, hack—driving everybody almost crazy, using up your strength, weakening your vitality and inviting serious sickness when there's speedy, soothing, sure relief in Foley's Honey and Tar Compound.

"After using medicine from the doctor, without results, for my grandchildren, who were visiting me," says Mr. J. A. Shanks, of Lewisburg, Ind., "I had to get up and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound out of my store and give them. After a few doses were given they went to sleep and slept throughout the night without coughing. I have handled Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for more than eight years and always recommend it."

You'll find Foley's Honey and Tar at your druggists. Be sure to ask for Foley's and see that you get the yellow package. Nothing else will do the work that Foley's Honey and Tar will do. 25c, 50c and $1.00 sizes.

R. R. Bellamy & Co.

HOW MONEY HELPS TO MAKE THE MAN

OFFICERS:

H. C. McQUEEN . . . . . Comptroller
F. W. DICK . . . . . President
M. J. CORBETT . . . . Vice-President
J. HOLMES DAVIS . . . . Cashier
J. H. GERDES . . Assistant Cashier

Money in the Bank is More Than Money—it is Character. The man with a Bank Account is seldom out of work.. His thrift is recognized. It makes him a good workman. If a man is to be selected for promotion, the man with a Bank Account is apt to be chosen. He is looked upon as a reliable man. He is a good citizen. This BANK Solicits the Accounts of Wage-Earners, Farmers, Merchants, Ladies and Children, and All Others who wish to become thrifty. It does not matter how small your first deposit may be, it will be none the less appreciated. Bring your money down today and start an account with

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS.

Principal

The savings bank pays you some interest; but its main object is not to enable you to make money on interest, but to assist you TO INCREASE YOUR PRINCIPAL.

Nobody ever got rich on the interest a savings bank pays.

The interest is just handed you as an ENCOURAGEMENT to add more to your principal.

The savings bank will help you accumulate CAPITAL which you will some day need, and may make you rich.

NOW is a Favorable Time to Open a Savings Account with us, as our NEW INTEREST QUARTER will begin March 1st.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 PRINCESS STREET.

Capital and Surplus . . . . . $ 400,000.00
Resources 2,750,000.00

Here Is To Be Found

On one floor a group of the Newest Selections of the Charming New Coat Suits, Dresses, Separate Skirts, Shirt Waists, at very economical prices.

Coat Suits in Taffetas and Serges, combined, Gaberdines, Poplins, Cloths, Etc., $14.95, $17.95, 1995, $24.95, up to $34.95.

A Great Collection of Sport Coats in White, Trimmed in Colored Velvets and Black; also the New Colored Sport Coats.
$4.75, $5.95, $7.95, $8.95 and up.

Come in Monday and Tuesday; see the Very Latest Arrivals in "Ready-to-Wear." Great line of Separate Skirts for Girls as well as Ladies.
$1.48, $1.98, $2.98, $3.95, $4.95

Children's Dresses

We are now showing the biggest and by all odds the greatest line of Children's Wash Dresses Eastern Carolina ever had. They are new and nobby; made of the very best material, and are cheaper than you can make them.

49c., 79c., 98c.

Sizes, 2 to 15 years.

Middy Blouses, 98c

Separate Skirts for the Little Girls, 6 to 14 years, and pleated whites.

49c. to 69c.

All Economical Buyers are Taking Advantage of the Prices We Offer This Week in All Kinds of Piece Goods. Now is Your Time to Save a Future Advance, Which is Sure to Come in White Goods, Wool Goods, Domestics, and, in fact, All Kinds of Merchandise.

BELK-WILLIAMS CO.

No. 210-212 North Front Street.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Miss Eva Canaday, of Jacksonville, was a visitor in this city Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. A. B. Jones, of Southport, is a visitor in this city and is a guest at The Orton.

* * *

Miss Eva St. George, of Southport, has returned to her home after spending a short time in this city.

* * *

Mrs. C. H. Hurkamp, of Virginia, has returned to her home after attending the funeral of Mrs. James Sprunt.

* * *

Dr. Thomas P. Sprunt, of Baltimore, has returned to that city after attending the funeral services for Mrs. James Sprunt.

* * *

Mrs. Monroe L. Shrier, of New York, City, has returned to her home after spending a short time with her mother, Mrs. M. Goodman.

* * *

Mr. Kenneth M. Murchison, of New York, has returned to his home in that city after attending the funeral of Mrs. James Sprunt.

* * *

Mrs. J. H. Croom has left for Durham, where she will spend several days visiting her sisters, Mrs. Lola Sutherland and Mrs. Andrew J. Wright.

* * *

Mrs. J. A. Sparks, of Elizabethtown, is spending a few days in this city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rob Robbins, of No. 12 West Queen street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Cowell, formerly of this city, but who have made their home in New York for some time past, have returned to this city and will be here permanently.

* * *

Yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer: "Mrs. Meares Harriss and baby, of Wilmington, have returned home after visiting Mrs. Harriss' parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Johnson."

* * *

Mrs. David Alexander Cleage, of Knoxville, addressed the ladies of the North Carolina Sorosis yesterday afternoon at their club rooms asking the co-operation of the member of the Sorosis in the formation in this city of a society for the suppression of cigarette smoking among the school boys of the city schools.

* * *

Mr. Kirby Daniels and Miss Lillian Tindal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tindal, were married last evening at 7 o'clock at the parsonage of Calvary Baptist church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. A. Sullivan. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Daniels.

* * *

The Whitford Male Quartette will sing a number of popular selections at the entertainmentto be given Thursday night at Winter Park under the auspices of the Interurban Baseball League. Others who will appear on the splendid programme that has been arranged includes Mr. W. G. Robertson, Mr. W. T. Murphy, Miss Lucile Page, Miss Elizabeth Warren, Mr. K. B. Knudsen, Mr. Ernest Cavenaugh and the Aeolian quartette.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the Cape Fear Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was held Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the W. L. I. armory. Mrs. Jas. G. Kenan, the president, presided, and Misses Lena Beery, the secretary, kept a record of the proceedings. The wreath committee for the month beginning February 19th, is composed of Miss Julia Gore, permanent chairman, and Mrs. Graham Kenan and Miss Sue McQueen.

* * *

Pender Chronicle, Burgaw: One of the most charming entertainments of the season was given by Miss Sallie Harrell, on Monday evening in honor of her guest, Miss May Landen, of Wilmington. Valentine and Leap Year ideas were very effectively used throughout the evening and much merriment was caused by "Progressive Hearts" and the Leap Year proposals made by the young ladies. Dainty refreshments were served at the close of the entertainment.

* * *

Miss Grace Darden, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. H. Darden, of 110 Wooster street, and Mr. James D. James, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. James, were married last night at 7 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents. Elder J. P. King, assisted by Rev. J. S. Crowley, pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian church, officiated. The bride wore a tan-colored traveling suit, and carried a bouquet of Killarney roses. The attendants were: Miss Elizabeth C. Marine, Miss Lottie James, a sister of the groom, and Messrs. R. Henry Everett and W. W. King. The young couple will reside at No. 704 South Sixth street, the home of the groom's parents. Mr. James is connected with C. W. Polvogt & Co.

* * *

Pender Chronicle, Burgaw: The regular meeting of the Wednesday Book Club was held on yesterday, with Mrs. J. T. Bland, Sr., as hostess. The following were elected officers: Miss Maggie Williams, president; Miss Mary Lou McCullen, vice-president; Miss Bertha Harrell, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. W. L. Vann, assistant secretary. Mrs. W. H. Crowell was elected to membership to fill the only vacancy in the club list. After "current events" were told, Sidney Lanier was the writer discussed. It is interesting to note that while Lanier was born in Macon, Ga., his ancestors moved there from this county, which was then New Hanover. The social features were very charming, both prizes going to Mrs. W. C. Myers, and much valued because of the handiwork done by the hostess. A two course luncheon closed a most delightful club meeting. Mrs. A. McL. Carr will entertain next.

* * *

GENERAL REPORTS OF THE Y. W. C. A. JUBILEE CELEBRATION

February is being observed by all the Y. W. C. A. organizations throughout the country as the jubilee month in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the organization. Each association sends in to New York each week a summary of the principal features of the celebration in their locality and from these a general resume is made and sent by wire to the division offices and from these copies are mailed to each association. These will be of interest to Wilmington members as showing the scope of the celebration.

Following is the bulletin for the week ending last Thursday: "Week characterized by members' zeal. Special emphasis on industrial and girls' work. Girls conduct vespers. Cafeterias crowded. New members' night and fire festival popular. Counties met two hundred strong. Fargo wires 54 below zero, 38 inches snow, 600 new members, Thursday being observed as day of Intercession."

Following is the bulletin for the week for the preceding week: "Reports from over 300 associations received. Jubilee a National success. One thousand newspapers boosting. Student papers featuring Jubilee. Largest gatherings in history of association. Old members renewing alegiance. New members by hundreds. Educational features bring cities to our door. Everything indicates great spiritual expectancy."

* * *

Yesterday's Richmond Times-Dispatch: "The marriage of Bishop Thomas Campbell Darst, D. D., of the Diocese of East Carolina, and Miss Lauriston Hardin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hardin, of Wilmington, N. C., will take place on Wednesday, April 26. The ceremony is to take place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon at St. James' Episcopal church, Wilmington, and will be one of the most interesting weddings of the East season. At the time of his election to the episcopate Bishop Darst was rector of St. James' church, this city, and several years ago he was at St. Mark's church here. Since the announcement of the engagement some time ago there has been much entertaining in Wilmington in honor of the bishop and his bride-to-be. After a wedding journey they will make their home at "The Bishop's House," Wilmington."

* * *

PRETTY LINEN SHOWER GIVEN AT FAIR BLUFF

Fair Bluff, N. C., Feb. 20.—A social event, a linen shower of unusual interest, was given at the residence of Mrs. A. G. Floyd, on the evening of February 18th, in honor of Miss Bertha Waller, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Waller. Invitations having been sent to a host of the bride-elect's friends, promptly at the hour of 4 p. m., they came trooping in with smiling faces and in their arms bearing precious gifts for her whom they all loved so dearly.

The hostess, assisted by Mrs. R. C. Tucker, received their guests, consisting of Mesdames A. W. Jenkins, E. W. Jenkins, J. E. Dick, J. B. Jones, Elihu Muldrow, E. M. Nance, J. F. Rogers, M. R. Townsend, J. B. Williams, F. B. VanSant, J. H. Turner, R. Q. Powell, M. D. Elvington, H. V. Norris, Lee Anderson and Misses Bessie Renfrow, Ethel Barnes, Mattie, Neva and Bertha Waller, Irene Walker, Amort Renfrow, Eva Elvington, Pauline Renfrow, Blanche Martin, Sallie Anderson, Isabell Jones and Routh Townsend.

Within the spacious home of the hostess, the scheme of the decorations being green and white, they all received a royal welcome and were inducted to the first feature of the programme of entertainment—drawing for partners in a flower and vegetable contest. Brains were busy for quite a while solving the puzzling problems they were up against.

At the conclusion of the spirited contest, it was announced that Misses Sallie Anderson and Neva Waller were the joint victors, and would have the honor of letting loose the shower of pretty gifts upon their mutual friend.

Over the door that separated the two parlors were suspended a huge sack, bulging out with its rich treasures and beneath sat the candidate for matrimony, her loving face wreathed with smiles and expectancy. When Misses Anderson and Waller pulled the cords that let loose the impending flood of gifts, made and fashioned by nimble fingers and loving hearts, to be remembersd by their recipient as one of the days to be marked with a white stone.

Refreshments were next on the programme. Palatable luxuries that do not come every full moon, chicken salad, sandwiches, pickles, olives, hot chocolate and after-dinner mints.

Just prior to the departure of the guests a book was brought forth and in it each guest wrote the name with heartfelt wishes for a long and happy married life for her whom they had met to do honor.

FAIR AND COLDER

Wilmington Has Another Ideal Sunday. Pleasant and Agreeable.

The cold wave that was due to strike Wilmington yesterday did not materialize to any appreciable extent although there was a drop in temperature yesterday, accompanied by a brisk wind, which, however, was not unpleasant. Another ideal Sunday was added to the long list of the past few weeks.

There were man yvisitors to the suburbs and parks during the afternoon while quite a large number went down to the beach. There was slight tinge of cloudiness but not enough to cause any inconvenience to those liking the healthful rays of the golden sunshine.

The weather man predicts cooler weather for today although no big drop in temperature was anticipated last night. Fair today and tomorrow was the expectation last night.

WILL BE A CANDIDATE.

Justice Harriss Will Make Race for Recorder's Office.

Justice George Harriss has made formal announcement of his candidacy for the office of Recorder of New Hanover county. For several days past his friends have been confident that he would make the race, and his formal announcement confirms their predictions.

The present incumbent, B. G. Empie, Esq., will also be a candidate to succeed himself as Recorder, an office which he has held for the past two years. Both men possess a wide circle of friends, and the indications are that the race between them will be interesting. Mr. J. J. Furlong, superintendent of streets for the city of Wilmington, is also expected to get into the race.

LOCAL MEN ATTEND HEARING

At Burgaw on Question of Extending Drainage District.

Messrs. L. W. Moore and L. H. Vollers have returned to this city after attending the hearing conducted before the Clerk of the Superior Court at Burgaw on the proposed extension of the limits of 6,000-acre drainage district, so as to include about 4,000 additional acres, which are located about 25 miles above Wilmington between the Cape Fear and Black rivers.

Others interested in the proposed extension and present at the hearing were: C. D. Weeks, Esq., of this city; and Mr. B. F. Keith, formerly of this city and now of Keith's, which is in the vicinity of drainage district.

FOUR SPECIMENS OF LATIN-AMERICAN BEAUTY.

Here are four types of Latin-American beauty. These young women have lately been in Washington where they attracted much attention. At social functions they compared well with the belles of Washington. Reading left to right, top row, they are Mme. Carolina de Guerra, of Mexico; Senorita Cora of Ambrosetti, of Argentina, and left to right, bottom row: Margareta Herrera and Ruth Campos.

WATER SUPPLY WAS CUT OFF

Blow-Out on Main Causes Wilmington to Without Breakfast, Baths and Shaves—Consternation Reigs.

"Good morning! Have you usad Pear's soap?" is a question which would have caused much embarrassment among the 35,000-odd residents of this city yesterday, for Wilmington had to go about its Sunday morning activities without having its face washed. And what is still more serious, all natives except the very early risers, of whom there are very few on Sunday, had to go without breakfast or postpone that important function to a late hour in the day.

A blow-out of one of the lead joints on the 24-inch main at the pumping station at Hilton at about 7:45 o'clock made it necessary to cut off the city's entire supply of water for two hours, and caused consternation among the housewives of the city, who were face to face with the problem of getting breakfast without water, compared with which the making of "bricks without straw" would have been much easier of successful solution.

The housewives had no water to cook with. The men no water to shave with, and neither man, woman or child, for the most part, could collect so much as a cupful of the precious fluid for their morning ablutions.

Of course there are a few wells in the city, but most of the residents of the city have become so used to merely turning a spigot to supply themselves from such sources, even supposing that they could have found them sufficiently numerous to supply their wants, had they known of the location of the wells.

A few provident housewives had collected a small supply in basins and other receptacles the night before. Not with any idea that the water was going to be cut off, but because from their experiences of the past week they thought that the water pipes might freeze. Such persons were the recipients of many requests from would-be borrowers, who were willing to walk many blocks to get even a very moderate quantity of an article so scarce.

"What's the matter with the water? We can't get any?" were questions which kept the telephones at the residences of the city superintendent, the assistant superintendent, and the chief engineer of the city water department busy for more than an hour.

Asked to state the cause of the water's being shut off, Chief Engineer John H. Sweeney said last night that the trouble was caused by the blowing off of one of the lead joints, probably from contraction by cold, on the 24-inch pressure main at the city pumping station through which Wilmington is supplied with water. The water, he said, was cut off from about 7:45 to 9 o'clock.

He stated that never before, so far as he recalled, had it ever been necessary to cut off the water from the whole city. Shortly after the blow-out had occurred Mr. Sweeney was at church, he stated, and this was one of the reasons it took so long to by-pass the water into a 12-inch line, which can be used to supply a certain amount of water to the city in cases of emergency.

Assistant Superintendent James D. Mote and Engineer Sweeney, spent the greater part of the day in working to repair the break caused by the parting of the pipe where the blow-out occurred. The water has never before been cut off from any trouble at the pumping station, Mr. Sweeney stated, although at times it has been necessary to cut it off from certain sections of the city when repairs are being made.

—Otto Darden, 16 years old, was arrested by the police early yesterday morning on the charge of having assaulted and beaten Alva Parker, 16 years old. Parker was not seriously injured. Darden is alleged to have only used his fists in the assault.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Yesterday's Baltimore Sun: "The coast guard cutter Seminole is searching off the coast for the barges Harry F. Hooper and Maurice B. Shaw, which broke adrift last Tuesday from the tug Eastern, of Baltimore, while bound from Jacksonville for New York. The Eastern is also out making a search forthe vessels."

—Lawson Skipper was arrested by the police yesterday morning on charges preferred by Roland Dixon, who alleged in a warrant that Skipper had ridden off on the affiant's bicycle. Skipper afterwards returned the bicycle to its owner, and Dixon later sought to have the warrant withdrawn at the police station, but was informed that this action could only be taken by the Recorder.

The following arrivels were registered yesterday at The Hotel Wilmington: P. A. Wilcox, General Counsel for A. C. L. in South Carolina, Florence, S. C.; H. David, Raleigh; Frank D. Perry, Newbern, W. W. Vaughn, Durham; L. Levin, Goldsboro; C. H. Willard, Greensboro; John J. Wells, Rocky Mount; R. W. Scott, Jr., Bolton; J. L. McKinnon, Laurinburg; and C. H. Howe, Greenville.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Dr. James M. Northington, of Boardman, is a visitor in this city and is registered at The Orton.

—Mr. William P. Entwistle, was a visitor in the city Saturday. Mr. Entwistle is prominently identified with the cotton mill manufacturing business in Rockingham.

—Mr. W. H. Newell, superintendent of the first division of the A. C. L., with headquarters at Rocky Mount, has returned to his station after spending a short time in Wilmington.

—Mr. Paul Vernon, is a visitor in Wilmington from Southport. Mr. Vernon was formerly for many years on the stage, but has retired and is now making his home in Southport.

—The following arrivals were registered yesterday at The Orton Hotel: J. K. Powell, Whiteville; H. B. Maxwell, Whiteville; S. B. Suggs, Council; L. P. Porter, Council; C. H. Holmes, Council; J. F. Woodward, Warsaw; Miss Gladys Mitchell, New Bern; Miss Bessie Jackson, New Bern; B. Duncan, Raleigh; L. A. Odoms, Charlotte; H. C. Petty, Hamlet, and W. H. McGoigan, Lake Waccamaw.

MANY ATTEND SERVICES

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Memory of Frances Willard

The memorial services at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last night under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were largely attended. Devotional services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, who made an inspiring address on the life and work of Miss Frances Willard, who for many years was one of the most prominent temperance leaders in this country.

The services were featured by a special musical programme by a choir composed of Misses Duncan, Post, Smith and Ellis and Messrs. Schulken, Gaudis, Harris and Tremain. "The Glory Song" by a chorus of 19 girls, representing the 19 prohibition states, was one of the most inspiring parts of the programme.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20.—The battle ship Pennsylvania sailed from the navy yard for trial runs off the Maine coast. The Pennsylvania had her bottom scraped and painted and is expected to make even better speed than she showed in the preliminary trials held off the Virginia coast last Wednesday.

Conservation stands sentinel over the natural resources of our country, and forbids destruction of forests, mines and animal life.

Conservation multiplies the by-products of industry, and changes waste into profit. It is conservation that turns rags into miladi's dainty note paper.

It is conservation that gathers together worn-out garments, discarded sheets, carpets and similar objects which have served their useful purposes. In the General's big roofing mills, these are mascerated, saturated, sterilized and beaten into pulp, which finally comes out of the rollers in one continuous sheet of clean, strong roofing felt.

It is then thoroughly saturated with the General's own blend of soft asphalts, and coated with a blend of harder asphalts, which keeps the inner saturation soft and prevents the drying-out process so destructive to the ordinary roofing. This explains why

You can identify CERTAIN-TEED Roofing by the name, which is conspicuously displayed on every roll or bundle. Look for this label, and be satisfied with none that doesn't show it.

Certain-teed Roofing

outlasts other roofing; also why the General can safely guarantee it for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply. Experience has proved that CERTAIN-TEED will out-last the period of guarantee.

The General makes one-third of the rolls of roofing made in America. Enormous production, economies due to cheap power, modern machinery and favorably located mills, combine to produce the best roofing at the lowest cost.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-covered shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest sky-scraper to the smallest residence or out-building.

CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers all over the world, at reasonable prices. Before you decide on any type of roof, investigate CERTAIN-TEED.

GENERAL ROOFING MANUFACTURING COMPANY

World's Largest Manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, San Francisco, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Richmond, Houston, London, Sydney

HYMAN SUPPLY CO., DISTRIBUTORS, CERTAIN-TEED ROOFING, WILMINGTON, N. C.

CERTAIN-TEED ROOFING FOR SALE BY Roger Moore's Sons & Co., Distributors, Wilmington, N. C.

4% INTEREST

KEEP IN MIND

Not all of us can be rich, but all of us can better our conditions.
Saving, steady and persistent, will accomplish wonders.
Open an account with us today—with whatever you can spare, then add to it as opportunity permits.
You can save—don't wait until you must regret you didn't.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

BURETT H. STEPHENS ARCHITECT
33-39 GARRELL BUILDING.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Holland Nurseries
EVERGREEN HEDGING
(Amoor River Privet.)
$3.00, $4.00 Per Hundred, Delivered.
Fruit Trees, Roses, Shade Trees, Etc.
LET US FIGURE ON YOUR WANTS.

Buy at Home

Following out the "Rotary" idea, Mr. Moore and his committee insist that the money that stays in Wilmington is the only money that really helps build the city. That being the case, patronize the

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

The Only Oil Company in the City Whose Money Remains in Wilmington.

Larabee's Best Flour

Is richer and stronger than soft wheat flour; makes more and better biscuits, rolls or bread.

FOR BISCUITS—Add more water or milk and work dough soft, Using Less Flour. A sack of Larabee's Best Flour Will Last Longer Than Same Amount of Soft Wheat Flour.

LARABEE'S BEST FLOUR has about twenty-five per cent. more gluten than soft wheat flour, and the absorption is greater.

Biscuits, rolls or bread made from Larabee's Best Flour have a RICH, NUTTY FLAVOR not found in soft wheat flour.

LARABEE'S BEST FLOUR ground from selected Kansas hard wheat, milled by a special slow process which retains the natural wheat flavor. Ask your grocer for it.

It is Not Bleached or Artificially Whitened.

F. E. HASHAGEN & CO.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

BUY IN WILMINGTON
YOU HAVE AN EYE FOR BUSINESS
WE HAVE A BUSINESS FOR EYES
WILMINGTON OPTICAL CO.
MILES W. MALONEY, OPTOMETRIST. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

CHOICE MEATS
TURKEYS, GEESE, CHICKENS, FAT, FANCY STOCK ONLY.
A FULL LINE OF FLORIDA AND HOME GROWN VEGETABLES.
DAVIS & HINTZE
FRONT STREET MARKET.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

CLEWS' FINANCIAL REVIEW

War Plays Most Important Part in International Finance—Railroad Situation—Trade Still Active.

(Special Star Correspondence).

New York, Feb. 20.—The war still plays the most important part in local and international finance. It is estimated that if the struggle continues until the end of 1916, the total cost to all belligerents will approximately $66,000,000,000. They are now spending at the rate of about two and a half billions monthly, and enormous borrowing must be expected during the balance of the current year. Thus far Germany has been the heaviest borrower. Great Britain is the heaviest spender, but has paid a considerable amount of her war costs out of current rent expenses, and has borrowed less than Germany. France is estimated to have borrowed about as much as Great Britain, but her expenses are less. Russia seems to have borrowed much less than either, while Austria-Hungary has been a moderate borrower, much smaller than Turkey, which has paid more than its proportionate cost in men and money.

All the belligerents will be heavy borrowers during the remainder of the year. In Great Britain a credit of $2,500,000,000, the largest on record, is about to be asked. France is contemplating a credit of $1,500,000,000. Germany and other countries will also have to make corresponding issues at stated intervals. Huge as these sums seem, they must soon be repeated if the war continues, as appears probable. Its cost for this year olen is estimate at from twenty-five to thirty billions. The collection and distribution of such vast sums inevitably influences all financial operations. Great Britain is massing its resources in every direction with a view to ap rolonged struggle. The outlook, therefore, is for a continuance of large exports from this side, for although the belligerents are less dependent upon the United States for munitions than a year ago, they will still be obliged top lace large orders here for munitions, materials and food products which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Some hesitation was produced by the Presidential campaign, which is now fairly launched. Owing to our delicate foreign relations, the situation is watched with exceptional interest, since serious consequences might follow any misstep or untoward event. Fortunately Congress is in a sober state of mind, and those in authority realize the gravity of the situation. Public opinion is also self-restrained and unwilling to give way to any uncalled for outburst of feeling. Criticism and more or less irritation are to be expected in any ordinary Presidential year.

The labor situation is somewhat unsettled owing to the threatened crisis with the coal miners and railroad employes. There is reason to hope, however, that serious disturbances will be avoided and that the disputes will be settled by conferences and reasoning between both sides. In making these ew demands, labor leaders should not overlook the ultimate effect of war upon themselves as well as capital. For the time being labor is scarce and trade active; hence full employment at good wages is generally assured. The scarcity of labor is a fac fiscal year ending 1915 the arrivals of immigrants exceeded departures by only 50,000, compared with an average influx of about a million per annum during the past decade. When the war is over the rush of emigrants from Europe to escape taxation and depression may be much larger than expected, and the higher the wages here the greater the inrush. In Europe there will be no further shortening of hours or raising of wages for a long period to come. A bitter struggle for the markets of the world is inevitable, and economy, hard work, big output and low prices will be the rule. Should this country find itself upon a high level of costs when Europe resumes business competition from that quarter would be much more difficult to meet if peace found us laboring under the disadvantage of high costs of production. Peace will find our output greatly expanded. Every indication points to our making mighty strides in foreign trade. American manufacturers are sure of securing a larger outlet for their surplus products. But after the war these may have to be sold at low prices or kept at home. More or less depression will follow here in sympathy with depression abroad. More than ever it is necessary for leaders of labor to understand the laws of trade, if they wish to conserve the interests of those in their charge and prevent them from inqurring self-inflicted injuries.

The technical situation of the market was improved by the late decline, which, considering the present rates of interest, makes many good investment stocks look cheap. Not a few good railroad shares are yielding at the present time 5 to 6 per cent. on current quotations, and many substantial industrials 6 to 7 per cent. and over. Of course, the war stocks yield even more handsome returns, but their profits are only temporary and often exceedingly hazardous. There is an abundance of funds here awaiting investment, and the prospects of big foreign loans, as well as a further return of American securities from abroad, do not seem to unsettle confidence. Some uneasiness existed a few weeks ago lest the British government should begin to sell its mobilized securities; but so far these fears do not seem to have been warranted, especially as the British Treasury would not find it to its advantage to weaken this market if it desires to obtain funds here in large amounts, as it evidently does Some liquidation has recently been observed on French and Dutch account The market was momentarily affected adversely by the Canadian proposal to tax war profits; also by fears of fresh difficulties with Germany over the question of submarines and armed merchantmen, which induced fresh hesitation. Aside from these hindrances, however, and the political situation already referred to, market conditions are generally satisfactory Professional operators have reaped considerable profits by the late fall, and unless further disturbances occur, they are likely to become more cautious in bear operations.

Home trade continues active in all parts of the country. Last week's bank clearings were 41 per cent. ahead of a year ago, and in New York City alone the increase was over 100 per cent., a gain that could not be attributed to activity on the Stock Exchange. American railroads are still taxed to their utmost capacity; and it is quite possible that recent traffic congestion will result in smaller gains in earnings for December and January than expected. Freight embargo on land is being gradually relieved, though there is no cessation in the scarcity of ocean freight room, and the British government has been compeled to attempt some sort of regulation, which if successful will be helpful in solving our own traffic troubles.

As for the future of the market, essential conditions are sound and encouraging, but daily fluctuations are governed almost entirely by conditions and hapenings which it is impossible to foresee.

HENRY CLEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DOMINATE

Dull and Irregular Stock Market Suffers Through Fresh Misgivings—Review of the Situation.

New York, Feb. 20. — Foreign affairs again obtruded themselves in this week's dull and irregular market. Revival of diplomatic discussions with Germany over the new submarine policy proposed by that country and its principal ally, thereby delaying settlemen t of the Lusitania controversy, caused fresh misgivings, which were further complicated by the attitude of the Scandinavian countries in their relations with Great Britain. This was partly offset by Russia's reported victory in Asia Minor and by authoritative denial of any intention by the British treasury to unload American securities on this market.

Mexican affairs were once more sufficiently alarming to leave their impress upon the shares of companies having important interests in that republic. Intimations of an early collapse of the de facto government, partly by reason of its inability to secure financial support, occasioned no surprise in well informed circles.

Domestic political developments also entered into the reckoning as was evidenced by the apathy of the investment public. Nevertheless, new financial undertakings were consummated and additional projects of this character are under way, including industrial and commercial mergers.

General trade conditions were maintained at a high level of prosperity. Inquiry for steel and iron, as well as copper and other metals, was unabated, with further upward price-revision for these products. Currently, copper shares and allied stocks were unusually active, with numerous high quotations.

Rails and other standard issues suffered from the neglect of recent weeks, but denoted a firmer undertone in the later dealings. Gross earnings of the leading carriers for January and the current month indicate a continuance of the remarkable net returns reported in the latter port of 1915.

Weakness of rates to Germany was the interesting development of the week in foreign exchange. Remittances to London and Paris were steady and Russian exchange improved materially. Guilders or exchange on Holland were in further demand at an increased premium. Weekly returns of the British and French banks showed a strengthening of gold holdings and liability reserves.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

Further Decline Registered in Market During the Past Week.

New Orleans, Feb. 20.—A further decline in the prices of cotton was registered in the local market last week as the result of bear pressure and liquidation from the long side. In spite of considerable realizing of profits by recent sellers the market hung around the low levels on the week-end and closed at a net loss of 39 to 63 points.

Much of the selling was based on reports of easier spots in the interior of the belt and the forecast of a larger planting for the new crop in Texas a sthe result of the failure of the wheat crop in many counties of that State. Bulls claimed that the market was badly oversold. At times a steady loan was derived from the covering operations on the short side. Toward the end of the week, some improvement in the demand for spot cotton was noted, especially from foreign sources, but there was almost continual comment to the effect that spot owners were liberal sellers of hedges in the contract market.

The political situation was still against values, although there were times when it seemed as if the market had little more to fear from this quarter. This week the controversy over submarine warfare will be watched closely and any unfavorable turns in it will be almost certain to be followed by fresh selling. So far as international politics is concerned the market is much more susceptible to bearish than the bullish influences.

News from the belt concerning new crop preparations will have increased weight this week and anything of importancek bearing on the acreage question will be eagerly received by the market. Weather conditions will become an increasing importance from now on and will soen be more or less of a factor.

The spot situation is considered by many to be the determining influence for the near future and its developments are bound to have eheir effect.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Feb. 20.—North Carolina Peanuts—Market weaker. Fancy hand picked, 75c.; No. 1 machine picked, 70c. per bushel.

Virginia Peanuts — Market weaker. Jumbos, 60c.; fancy hand picked, 55c. No. 1, machine-picked, 50c. per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—Market weaker. No. 1, small, machine picked, 95c.; Jumbos, 85c. per bushel.

Receipts—Light.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 20.—Spanish: Farmers' stock—Market steady.

First quality, $1.07½ per bu. asked; green and dirty, 60c. to 75c. per bu.

Virginias, Farmers' stock — Market, quiet.

Fancy Jumbo, 4c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb.; Prime, 3c. to 3½c. per lb.; shellin sgtock, 2½ to 2¾c. lb.

COTTON RECOVERS "BREAK"

Sudden Wave of March Liquidation Sends Prices Down Towards Close of Week—Review of Market.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

New York, Feb. 20.—A precipitous break in the future cotton market was witnessed toward the close of the week under a sudden wave of March liquidation. The selling was so heavy that stop loss orders were touched off in huge volume, and at one time the market bordered on demoralization. In an attempt to analyze the causes of the break the conclusion was reached that it was due primarily to technical conditions of a rather unusual character. It developed that those of a bullish persuasion had been loaded down with near month contracts to an extent little appreciated, and the necessity of switching had been emphasized by the fast approaching notice day, together with gradually widening differences. It was noted that new crop positions which formerly sold about on a parity with the old crop months had gradually drawn away, the differences widening as much as three dollars a bale. Such a condition could not continue without necessitating a readjustment of position, and such readjustment had been in progress for several days previous to the break.

When, however, the switching operation was attempted in volume, support of the near positions was withdrawn. The decline which followed was inevitable. Various other reasons were ascribed for the shrinkage in values, one being the report that Representative Lever had introduced in Congress a measure to revise the U. S. Cotton Futures Act, which, as is known, prohibits in its present form any transactions by American cotton merchants in Liverpool or any other foreign exchange which has not adopted U. S. standards of grading. Liverpool has been trading in our market and has not suffered from the effects of this provision, but American cotton merchants have been debarred from hedging in the highest market and also have been prevented from making hedge sales in the market to which they had cotton consigned.

It is now proposed to allow domestic cotton merchants to operate in foreign markets provided these transactions concern specific lots of cotton which are to be shipped from here. On the other hand it is proposed to prohibit foreigners from trading in American markets unless their own exchanges have conformed to the provisions of the new measure. Should this become a law, the big arbitrade transactions which preserve the balance in the cotton markets of the world would be eliminated. From a trade standpoint this is an exceedingly serious matter, but it should have no further effect on values, as it is believed that under discussion the evil of such a law will become apparent.

Marketwise, the drastic liquidation of the week has cleared the speculative atmosphere and because of this and the fact that the largest spot interest absorbed the greater part of the March and May contracts which were thrown over by a distressed long account, a hopeful view of the future again seems justified.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

MARINE.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.) 3,389 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.) 3,872 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

(Quoted Feb. 19, by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 19, 1916.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal.

ROSIN—Nominal.

TAR—$2.00@9c.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — $3.75, $3.75, $3.75.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 41c; rosin, $2.80; tar nominal; crude, $2.50, $2.50, $1.50.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine 4
Rosin 22
Tar 182
Crude Turpentine 3

Receipts — Same day last year: Spirits turpentine, 1 cask; rosin, 5 barrels; tar, 149 casks; crude turpentine, 1 barrel.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—11⅝c. Quotations, same day last year, 8c.

Receipts—103 bales; same day last year, 941 bales.

Total receipts since August 1st, to date, 185,069 bales.

Total receipts to same date last year, 160,348 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Feb. 20.)

SWEET POTATOES—Yams, 55c. to 60c. per bushel.

IRISH POTATOES—$1.00.

CORN—$1.75 per sack.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c; good demand.

PORK—Small, 8@10c. per pound.

WOOL—Burry, 17c to 20c.; first class, 27c.

HIDES—Green salt, 12@13c; dry flint, 17@20c per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 18c.; sides and shoulders, 14c. to 15c. per pound, good demand.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c per pound; good demand.

POULTRY—Chickens, grown, 45c to 50c; spring, 20c to 35c head. Geese 45c to 60c per head. Ducks, 35c to 50c owing to quality. Turkeys, 18c per lb., alive.; 20c to 22c dressed.

EGGS—18c dozen.

FUNERAL OF MRS. JOHNSON

Body of Beloved Goldsboro Woman Interred in Willow Dale Cemetery.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 20.—The funeral of the late Mrs. J. N. Johnson, who died at her home in this city Friday afternoon, was held from St. Stephen's Episcopal church Saturday afternoon conducted by Revs. Everton and Bodell of her faith, assisted by the rector, Rev. J. M. Robeson, and the interment made in Willow Dale cemetery. The floral tributes were abounding and beautiful, mute but fragrant testimonials of the community's tender sympathy for the bereaved loved ones she left behind.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

February 21, 1916.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 37 degrees; at 8 P. M., 52 degrees; maximum, 59 degrees; minimum, 37 degrees; mean, 48 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00 inch; rainfall for the month, to date, 1.94 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M. yesterday, 6 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair.

The Port Calendar, February 21, 1916.

Sun rises ....6:50 A. M.
Sun sets ... ...6:01 P. M
Day's length .. ..11 hrs. 11 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington . . .	11:24	11:51	6:44	7:02
Southport . . .	9:11	9:32	3:19	3:37
Masonboro Inl . .	9:00	9:21	3:59	3:17

WEA.HER BUREAU REPORTS
February 20, 1916.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 p.m.
Abilene . .	clear	76	—	.0
Asheville . .	clear	62	34	.0
Atlanta. . .	clear	64	36	.0
Augusta . .	clear	68	42	.0
Baltimore . .	cldy	56	—	.0
Birmingh .	clear	64	38	0
Boston. . .	cldy	29	6	.0
Charleston . .	clear	62	40	.0
Charlotte . .	clear	64	32	.0
Chicago. . .	cldy	38	32	.0
Galveston . .	clear	64	56	.0
Jacksonv. . .	clear	68	42	.0
Memphis . .	clear	62	—	.0
Mobile. . .	clear	58	40	.0
Montgom'y .	clear	64	36	.0
New Orl. .	cldy	68	48	.06
New York .	cldy	30	16	.06
Oklahoma . .	clear	74	—	.0
Palestine . .	clear	72	42	.0
Pittsburg . .	cldy	40	—	.0
Raleigh. . .	clear	64	32	.0
Savannah . .	clear	66	40	.0
Shreveport .	clear	70	—	.0
St. Louis . .	clear	58	46	.0
Washing'n .	clear	60	26	.0

STATE FAIR BUILDINGS TO BE ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

Plans Are Being Worked Out For Expenditures of $50,000.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 20.—President Leonard Tufts and Secretary Joseph E. Pogue, of the North Carolina State Fair, are working out the plans for the $50,000 improvement and enlargement in the equipment of the fair buildings and grounds the coming summer. An attractive summary of the affairs of the State Fair and outline of the improvements contemplated, has been placed in the hands of bankers and others interested in the sale or purchase of bonds and the deal is being developed as rapidly as possible. The Raleigh banks and the bank at Pinehurst are working out the transaction.

If the plan to sell the $50,000 bonds is not carried through there will be sufficient money borrowed to make the necessary improvements in spits of this.

BREAK INTO PRISON.

Two Lenoir Negroes Gain Access to a Room Occupied by Female Prisoners.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 20. — Elliott Patterson and Leon Wooten, two daredevil darkies, broke into the Lenoir county prison stockade, according to a story told at the sheriff's office. Patterson is in the county jail with a badly bruised head, and the authorities are searching for Wooten. Patterson, an ex-convict, and Wooten went to the stockade, a short distance from here, and crept through the gate without being discovered. A short time later guards found that the two were in a room occupied by female prisoners. The four were carrying on a merry conversation, and locked the door when the guards approached. It was some time before the latter could gain admission. An exciting little melee followed, in which Patterson was roughly handled. Wooten succeeded in getting away.

POPULATION NOW 10,719.

Expert Has Just Completed Private Census of the City of Goldsboro.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 20. —An expert has just completed a private census of Goldsboro, and has given out the following report: Whites—Adults, 3,524; children, 2,315. Colored—Adults, 2,907; children, 1,973. Total population, 10,719. The government census in 1910 gave Goldsboro a population of only 6,107. The recent census includes the new incorporations recently taken in by the city. In connection with the above work, the census taker also made a thorough inspection of the condition of the city in general, which report was filed with city officials.

FISH FOR NEUSE RIVER

Young Fry Shad Will Also Be Distributed in Other Streams.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 20.—Fishermen in this section are highly pleased to learn that millions of young fry shad will soon be placed in Neuse river in this section and also in the Cape Fear, Trent and Pamlico rivers, according to a report by the North Carolina Fisheries Commission. The government will give the fry and send a floating hatchery, the former survey ship Fish Hawk, up the stream from the purpose of distributing the little fish. It is presumed that the fry to be distributed in Neuse river will come from the Edenton hatchery, one of the largest in the country.

HAVE THIEVES "SPOTTED."

Raleigh Police Think They Have Right Clues to House-Breakers.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 20.—The Raleigh police are working on clues that they believe will lead to the arrest of those guilty of burglarising the home of Mrs. R. B. Raney the past week when a number of highly prized articles of jewelry were taken to the value of about $400. Chief of Police Koonce said today that progress is being made in the investigation. Certain of the clues being developed are known to point to a number of stragglers from Hopewell, Va., who have been here the past week or two.

BRAY BROTHERS
STOCKS
GREENSBORO

WE OFFER

$1,000 North Carolina 4 per cent Coupon Bond.
$5,000 First Mortgage 6 per cent Real Estate Coupon Bonds—denominations $500. Interest payable semi-annually.
10 Shares of GREENSBORO LOAN & TRUST CO. STOCK—Greensboro, N. C.
10 Shares of Bank of Maxton—Maxton, N. C.
20 Shares ROXBORO COTTON MILLS STOCK—Roxboro, N. C.
10 to 25 Shares Southern Underwriters, of Greensboro, N. C.
PRICES AND INFORMATION ON APPLICATION—WRITE US A LINE.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US. WE DO IT NOW. WIRE, PHONE OR WRITE US FOR WHAT YOU WANT.

Heavy and Fancy Goods at Wholesale.
SPECIALTIES:
Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Candies, Coffees, Spices, Extracts, Drugs, Teas and Nails.
Call in and See Us, or Write or Wire for Prices.

A. B. Croom, Jr. Company
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES
—VIA—
Southern Railway
Premier Carrier of the South.

$26.75—Goldsboro, N. C., to New Orleans, La., and return, account Mardi Gras Celebration, March 2-7th, 1916. Tickets on sale Feb. 26th to March 6th, inclusive, with final limit March 17th. Stop-overs permitted on either going or return trip, or both.
$23.35—Goldsboro, N. C., to Mobile, Ala., and return, account Mardi Gras Celebration, March 2nd-7th, 1916. Tickets on sale Feb. 28th to March 6th, inclusive, with final limit March 17th. Stop-overs permitted.
$23.35—Goldsboro, N. C., to Pensacola, Fla., and return, account Mardi Gras Celebration, March 2nd-7th, 1916. Tickets on sale Feb. 28th to March 6th, inclusive, with final limit March 17th. Stop-overs permitted.
$22.85—Goldsboro, N. C., to Tampa, Fla., and return, account Gasparilla Carnival, Feb. 6th-12th, 1916. Tickets on sale Feb. 3rd to 5th, inclusive, final limit Feb. 21st. Stop-overs permitted.
Low round trip fares from all other points, on same basis.
For further information, Pullman reservations, etc., call on any Southern Railway Agent, or O. F. York, T. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
ja19-tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The Progressive Railway of the South.
Bulletin of Round-Trip Fares in Effect from Wilmington.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. $26.75
On sale February 28th to March 6th. Limited returning Midnight, March 17th Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $7.00. Tickets good for stop-over.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. $26.75
On sale March 24, 25 and 26th. Limited returning Midnight, April 3rd. Ticket extended to April 15th on payment $1.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. $28.65
On sale April 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17th. Limited returning Midnight, April 30th.
RALEIGH, N. C. $4.30
On sale February 28, 29 and March 1st. Limited returning Midnight, March 3rd.
ROANOKE, VA. $12.75
On sale March 12, 13 and 14th. Limited returning Midnight, March 21st.
MOBILE, ALA. $23.35
On sale February 28th to March 6th, inc. Limited returning Midnight, March 7th. Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $1.00. Tickets good for stop over.
PENSACOLA, FLA. $23.35
On sale February 28th to March 6th, inc. Limited returning Midnight, March 7th. Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $1.00. Tickets good for stop over.
For further information call 'phone 178, City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel Building.
H. E. PLEASANTS.
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

CLYDE LINE
TO NEW YORK
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.
New York to Wilmington.
Steamship Cherokee, Fri., February 11
Steamship Chippewa, Fri., February 18
Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship Cherokee, Mon., February 14
Steamship Chippewa, Mon., February 21
Wilmington to New York.
Steamship Chippewa, Sat., February 12
Steamship Cherokee, Sat., February 19
Steamship Chippewa Does Not Carry Passengers.
Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.
CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.,
C. J. BECKER, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Commercial Agent,
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General Offices: Pier 36 N. R., New York

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Weekly Sailings Between
BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, GEORGETOWN and CHARLESTON, S. C.
Sailings form Baltimore every Friday afternoon, 3 o'clock.
Lowest through rates to and from Interior, Eastern and Western points furnished upon application.
Through bills lading issued.
J. LAMBLE DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street 'Phone 483.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective Dec. 27, 1915. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS.
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. 5:30 A.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive outbound passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied, inbound, until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. 11:59 P.M. Daily.
No. 64. 5:15 A.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65. 6:15 P.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.
No. 48. 7:30 A.M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Parlor car, Wilmington to Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman service.	Daily. No. 48. 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. 3:45 A.M. Daily.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 53. 3:00 P.M. Daily.
No. 62. 3:25 P.M. Daily.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate stations.	No. 63. 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 85. 3:45 P.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, August and Atlanta. Pullman cars between Florence and Columbia.	No. 84. 12:50 P. M. Daily.
No. 59. 6:30 P.M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. only.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. 10:15 A.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat. only.
No. 42. 6:45 P.M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41 9:50 A.M. Daily.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect November 15, 1915.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS

EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Leave Front and for Winter Park	Leave Front and for Wrightsville	Leave... Front and for Beach	Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Beach for Wilmington
.....	.....	.....	a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a6:26 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a7:26 A. M.	a7:25 A. M.	.....
6:55 A. M.	6:55 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.	8:01 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....	a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
8:20 A. M.	8:20 A. M.	8:20 A. M.	9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
.....	.....	.....	b10:31 A. M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:06 A. M.	10:55 A. M.	10:46 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	02:06 P. M.	b1:56 P. M.	b1:45 P. M.
a1:10 P. M.	a1:10 P. M.	a01:10 P. M.	a2:01 P. M.	a1:50 P. M.	a11:46 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....	a2:55 P. M.	a2:35 P. M.	.....
c d3:35 P.M.	.....	.....	c d3:06 P.M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....	4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....	c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	c0:10 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....	5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....	6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....	6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	e6:40 P. M.	7:31 P. M.	7:20 P. M.	17:15 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....	8:06 P. M.	7:56 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....	8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....	10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
1:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.	.....	11:56 P.M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess Streets every half hour from 3:00 to 5:00 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 3:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily except Sundays.
b—Sundays only.
c—Superseded by half hour cars Sund y afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning, leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Does not go beyond Station No. 3.
f—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.
(Daily Except Sunday)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

$26.75 New Orleans
$23.35 Mobile
$23.35 Pensacola
MARDI GRAS

Tickets on sale February 28th to March 6th, inc., limited until March 17th. Extension of final limit may be secured until April 3rd by payment of fee of $1.00 and deposit of ticket with Special Agent.

Through sleeping cars to Atlanta that arrive at 6:10 A. M., and give 50 minutes more for a connection than any other line. For reservations or information,

Telephone 160.

Atlantic Coast Line
"The Standard Railroad of the South."

ATLANTA, GA.
—via—
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The Progressive Railway of the South.
Shortest and Most Direct Route.
Leave Wilmington .. ..4:00 P. M.
Arrive Atlanta .. ..7:00 A. M.
Making connection for Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.
For further information call 'phone 178, City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel.
JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.

Read Star Business Locals.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The Progressive Railway of the South.
Effective January 2nd, 1916.
DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM WILMINGTON:
No. 13—4:00 P. M.—Train for Charlotte and Intermediate Points. PULLMAN PARLOR CAR, WILMINGTON TO CHARLOTTE.
No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Train for Charlotte and Intermediate Points. SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE. Open at 10:00 P. M. for Passengers.
ARRIVAL OF TRAINS AT WILMINGTON:
No. 14—12:40 P. M.—Train from Charlotte and Intermediate Points. PULLMAN PARLOR CAR BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND WILMINGTON.
No. 20—12:15 A. M.—Train from Charlotte and Intermediate Points. SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND WILMINGTON. PASSENGERS MAY REMAIN IN SLEEPER UNTIL 7:00 A. M.
For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Agent, Orton Building. 'Phone 178.
R. W. WALLACE, H. E. PLEASANTS,
C. T. A. T. P. A.
Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

J. B. McCABE
Certified Public Accountant
Room 315 Murch. Nat. Bank Bldg.
Phone 998 WILMINGTON, N. C.

J.F.LEITNER
ARCHITECT
27, 28, 29 Carroll Building

NOTE FROM CRONES IS RECEIVED BY POLICE

Dropped Letter in Box Without Envelope or Stamp.

Says New York Officers Are "Really Not Clever at All"—Says He Is Obliged to Leave City for "Safety's Sake."

New York, Feb. 20. — A penciled note, purporting to have been written last night and dropped without envelope or stamp into a mail box at the Grand Central station here by Jean Crones, the fugitive chef accused of having attempted to poison the guests at a dinner in honor of Archbishop Mundelein, in Chicago, was received by the police today. The note said Crones was "sorry to be obliged to leave the good city of New York for my safety's sake," but added:

"You're really not clever at all. Your detectives are looking for me, and no one can catch me."

The note addressed to the Chief of Police of New York said also that Crones was at the Grand Central station at 11:38 o'clock last night and concluded with the sentence: "Thanks for your kindness."

It was midnight when the not was received at the post office and attracted the attention of a clerk, who turned it over to the police. Although the Grand Central station had been under surveillance several days, the police there declared they had not seen Crones or any one resembling him. They said, however, there was no doubt in their mind that Crones was the author of the note.

Extra precautions were taken here today to guard Roman Catholic churches. The police also are keeping close watch on all avenues of communication leaving the city, in the hope of thwarting any plan of Crones to leave here.

SAYS GERMANY IS CAUSE OF FAILURE

(Continued From Page One.)

ism of Belgium manufacturers and workmen will ever permit such objects to be gained," continues the memorandum, "they will doubtless express readiness to make an arrangement so that the country, once it is fully drained of its resources, may be re-stocked. Before that time has arrived, this German policy should, therefore, be fully exposed."

Supplies Sent to Germany.

Sir Edward Grey's memorandum then gives figures claiming to show that in one month alone there were exported from Belgium to Germany 74,000 tons of coal, 6,100 tons of phosphates, 100 tons of lead, 1,350 tons of ore, 340 tons of pit props, 1,200 tons of guano, and 1,600 tons of briquettes. The preceding month is declared to show besides large exports of the above articles, the export of pyrites, tanning extract, lead extract and quantities of iron, lead, rubber and copa.

It is well known, the memorandum states, that at least half the products of Belgian textile mills have been requisitioned.

"Indeed," it says, "the general policy of the Germans cannot better be illustrated than by the guarantee recently given by them to prominent Belgian business men, undertaking to respect certain metals, such as steel and copper, which were essential to the maintenance of one of the chief Belgian industries upon the production of proof that these articles had been imported. The inference was obvious that any Belgian stocks of such articles would be seized."

After explaining that if the British government attempted to provide relief for the Belgian authorities in spite of the relief importations and even under the safeguards proposed, it would result in substantial benefit to the Germans, the memorandum concludes:

"The German authorities must be presumed from their silence to have refused to consent to the scheme put forward by the relief commission. Their fixed policy of impoverishing the country and driving the workmen into their employment now stands revealed. His Majesty's government must disclaim all responsibility toward the Belgian people for the evils which the enemy both has caused and refused to remove."

FLOOD REFUGEES BEING RESCUED BY STEAMERS

(Continued From Page One.)

were that they would withstand the high water pressure, according to a statement issued tonight by Major W. G. Sayles, U. S. engineer in charge of this district.

Weather Bureau officials tonight said the river stages at Natchez and Vicksburg were a fraction lower than on Saturday. There has been no change in the stage here since Saturday night.

Fear that grain and cotton yields would be destroyed by the rising water from the Buck Ridge crevasse was expressed here tonight by a number of farmers and owners of large plantations upon their arrival from the flooded district.

The oat and wheat crops have already been destroyed by the overflow, the planters reported. Prospects of negro plantation laborers leaving makes the chances for planting corn and cotton rather dubious, they asserted. Corn and cotton must be planted immediately after the overflow, or it will be too late was the view taken by the planters.

DEFENDS NON-INTERVENTION POLICY OF PRESIDENT WILSON

London Daily News Comments Editorially on American Attitude.

London, Feb. 21.—The Daily News, in an editorial today, after remarking that the American attitude towards Germany is hardening, defends President Wilson's policy of non-intervention in the war. It claims that by establishing an enduring foundation for the peace of America from the Great Lakes to Cape Horn, President Wilson will hove accomplished something as great or greater than anything he could have effected by intervening in the war.

The News expresses the belief that no no-American ideal will be complete which does not, through the medium of Canada, associate the British Empire more close with America and that the attainment of such an ideal would bring peace to the world.

OVER MILLION PEOPLE IN WORK OF THE NAVY

British Sea Fighting Force 320,000 Officers and Men.

Thousands of Others Are Engaged in Work on Ships at Dock Yards and Other Naval Establishments. Admiralty Report.

London, Feb. 20.—The magnitude of the work going on in the navy is shown in a letter from the admiralty to Sir Gilbert Parker, answering an inquiry in the House of Commons on the number of people engaged in all branches of the navy and of naval work.

The letter states that the navy proper had 146,000 officers and men when the war broke out, which number has now increased to 320,000, with the authority granted for a further increase to 350,000 officers and men, besides 67,000 naval reserves. There are also 85,000 men engaged in work at royal dock yards and other naval establishments and several times taht number on admiralty work under contract and sub-contract.

Besides these, the letter specifies men engaged in getting coal for the fleet, dockside workers and civilian crews of oilers, mine sweepers, supply ships, etc., and in addition men and women engaged in making clothing and preparing food for the fleet.

Thomas J. MacNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, adds:

"If asked to put the matter in a sentence I should say that for every man in the navy, of whom there are something like 300,000, there are certainly two persons, and possibly even three, at work on ship construction, repairing and contributing to the general efficiency and fighting ability of the fleet."

An aggregate of more than a million persons engaged in various branches of naval work is thus shown.

GREEKS ENGAGE BULGARS

Sharp Fight Between Patrols Near Doiran—Two Bulgars Killed

London, Feb. 20.—Patrols of Greeks and Bulgarians fought a sharp engagement near Doiran Thursday after the Bulgarian patrol crossed the frontier, according to a Solaniki dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company. The Bulgarians were forced to retire, leaving two men killed. One Greek soldier was wounded.

According to the same dispatch General Sarrail, the French commander-in-chief in the east has gone to Athens, where an audience with King Constantine has been arranged. The greatest importace is attached to the visit, which, it is believed, will mark important developments in the relations between Greece and the Entente Allies.

ALBANIANS OCCUPY BERAT

Considered Point of Strategic Value—Lyusna is Also Occupied.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—(By wireless to Sayville).—An Austro-Hungarian official report received here today says the Albanians fighting on the Austro-Hungarian side, have occupied Berat 31 miles northeast of Avlona, and Lyusna, Pekiny, and made prisoners there of more than two hundred of Essad Pasha's gendarmes.

Berat or Bielagorad, situated on a high rock overlooking the Osun river, is considered a point of strategic value. It has a population of about 15,000. It consist of an upper town or citadel which contains individual Greek churches, and a lower town with numerous mosques. It is 50 miles southeast of Durazzo.

EARTH SHOCKS FELT

Quakes Were of Considerable Severity, Lasting Several Minutes.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Earthquakes of considerable severity and at an estimated distance of 3,400 miles were recorded on the seismograph at Canisius College today. Two preliminary shocks were recorded at 1:01 and 1:03, the combined main shocks lasting from 1:18 until 1:37. After-shocks were recorded at 2:21. The direction was east to west.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—A series of earthquake shocks was recorded at the St. Louis University today between 11:55 a. m., and 1:09 p. m. The five principal shocks were between 12:14 and 12:23. The distance was about 4,600 miles, apparently off the coast of Chila.

TO LIMIT BUTTER SUPPLY.

Order in Berlin to Supplement Regulation Now Applying to Bread.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 20 — The bread card which tomorrow will be a year in operation, will be supplemented henceforth in greater Berlin by a similar regulation with respect to the butter supply. The executive authorities of Greater Berlin have decided to limit the sale of butter to a quarter of a pound for each person weekly, to be obtained on presentation of the bread card.

A measure to increase the supply of swine in the larger municipalities probably will be necessary. Only 274 swine were offered for sale in the Berlin market yesterday and five in Hamburg.

WILLARD ORDERED TO BED.

Champion May Not be Able to Fight Moran on March 25.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Jess Willard was ordered to bed by his physicians today, and according to information given out later, he may not be able to fight Frank Moran at Madison Square Garden in New York on March 25, to which date their meeting was postponed on account of the condition of the heavyweight champion.

Willard suffered a relapse on Saturday, it was said, and while his physicians do not consider his illness serious they believe it will be better for him to remain in bed until he is well enough to resume light training.

HOLD PEACE MEETING

Neutral Conference at Stockholm Has Unofficial Sessions

Stockholm, Feb. 20.—An unofficial meeting of the neutral conference for continuance of mediation, the outgrowth of the Henry Ford peace expedition, was held here yesterday. Nikolaus Gjelsvik, professor of international jurisprudence in the University of Christiana and legal adviser on international law of the Nobel Institute, spoke at length on his interpretation of the causes of war. It was announced that Switzerland had elected 11 delegaes to the neutral conference.

TAKING OF MT. LOVCEN DESCRIBED IN DETAIL

Strategy Played an Initial Part in the Action.

Austro-Hungarian Troops Displayed Exceptional Daring and Preseverance in Storming Montenegrin Stronghold.

Vienna, Feb. 1.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Details which have now reached Vienna in elaboration of the official reports of the taking of Mt. Lovcen last month indicate that the Austro-Hungarian troops displayed exceptional daring and perseverance in storming the Montenegrin stronghold.

Strategy played an initial part in the action. While the troops picked for the main operation were assembling near Cattaro, and Austrian warships were concentrating along the Adriatic coast at a favorable point for bombardment, extensive demonstrations were made by the Austro-Hungarians to give the Montenegrins the impression that the ocensive was coming from another direction.

On January 8th, however, the Austro-Hungarians began their artillery preliminaries against the Lovcen from the direction of Cattaro and at noon on that day the first infantry units advanced against the Montenegrin stronghold. Under the cover of the artillery fire from behind them, and the enfilade fire spread over the Lovcen by the Austrian warships, the men reached the foot of the rock masses which had been held to be impregnable.

From the lowlands of Cattaro, the Lovcen rises almost perpendicularly to a height of over 3,000 feet. To its summit leads a fairly good serpentine road of twenty turns, and an old and very dangerous burro trail. These were the only means of approach for the attacking army. About eight o'clock that night, the most advanced skirmishing lines had ascended to about 1,500 feet.

A terrible night was spent by the troops. During the day a cold rain had fallen. About sunset this turned into snow. A high wind blew from the North, against which the bare rock walls of the Lovcen offered no shelter. After such a night the Austro-Hungarian troops resumed the attack about nine o'clock next morning. Again the artillery and ships showered avalanches of shells upon the several Lovcen crests, but the snowfall made it impossible for the artillery to support its infantry attacking the Montenegrin trenches without sending its observers into the infantry lines. Under sheltering rock-ledges, the general assault came to a halt until the artillery could resume its work.

On the tenth of January, about 11 a. m., the Austro-Hungarian infantry gained the lower summit of the Lovcen. A violent rifle fight ensued between the attacking parties on the edge of the little plateau, and the Montenegrins in their trenches. The Austro-Hungarian artillery and the naval units had been obliged to cease fire, owing to the close quarters at which fighting was going on.

During the day, the Austro-Hungarian infantry drove the Montenegrins from a higher ridge near the actual Lovcen summit, an elevation rising from the little plateau forming the crest of the rock masses known by that name. Another elevation, called the Solar, was also taken. Night interrupted the fight. The Austro-Hungarians were once more obliged to bivouac in the open, with snow still falling and an icy wind sweeping over the plateau.

Next morning embittered fighting developed near the village of Kuk, barring one of the approaches to the Lovcen summit. With several well-sustained rushes, the village was taken however. The weather clearing the Austrians were able to resume the bombardment of the Montenegrin trenches. A very intense cannonade developed, and under it the Austro-Hungarian troops, in a frontal attack and an assault against the Montenegrins' left flank, carried the summit. In precipitate flight the Montenegrins made off, leaving behind them their artillery. At eight o'clock that evening the Lovcen was in the undisputed possession of the Austrians. The last assaults were made by Austrian troops from Egerland and Mohammedans who had volunteered for the work. In all the Austro-Hungarians lost 153 men dead, a very small number when the nature of the position and character of fighting is considered.

With the fall of the Lovcen, the Montenegrins were obliged to evacuate Cettinje, which in an air line is only about six miles distant.

SCHOOL BUILDING BURNED

Lanier Hall at Riverside Military Academy is Destroyed.

Gainesville, Ga., Feb. 20. — Lanier Hall, the administration building of Riverside Military Academy near here, was destroyed my fire early today with a loss estimated at $43,000. It was insured for $25,000. The barking of a poodle dog belonging to Mrs. S. S. McCoy, wife of a professor, awakened those who slept in the building and probably prevented loss of life. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FUNDS FOR SERBIANS

Several Members of Diplomatic Corps Attend Mass Meeting.

Washington, Feb. 20.—A mass meeting held here today to raise funds for the Serbian war sufferers was attended by several members of the diplomatic corps and was addressed by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffragist; Cheddo Miyatovich, former Serbian minister of foreign affairs, and Captain J. Seferovitch, Montenegrin consul at New York. Considerable sums were pledged to the fund.

FIVE KILLED, SIX INJURED.

North Coast Limited Crashes Into Pacific & Burlington Train.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 20. — Five persons were killed and six injured today when a Northern Pacific passenger train known as the North Coast Limited, east bound, crashed into the rear end of a Northern Pacific & Burlington train, also east bound, at South Cheney, Wash., 17 miles from Spokane.

Athens, Feb. 19, via Paris, Feb. 20.—Garrett Droppers, American minister to Greece, who was appointed arbitrator between the Greek government and the British naval mission over the interpretation of a contract, has rendered a decision in favor of the naval mission.

FOR BRONCHITIS, PAINFUL COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH AND COLDS

Cheapest Remedy Made at Home—128 Teaspoonsul for 50 Cents.

When in need of a remedy for the treatment of Bronchial Affections, such as Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Stubborn Coughs, Colds or Hoarseness, don't simply ask the druggist for a "Cough Medicine" but get the best. Tell him to give you Schiffmann's New Concentrated Expectorant, instead of being induced into buying something else purely on the strength of some testimonials or the exaggerated claims of the manufacturer. The same "Money Back" guarantee goes with every bottle of this remedy sold by Woodall & Shepard Drug Co. as does with Dr. Schiffmann's famous Asthmador and your money will be refunded, if it does not give perfect satisfaction; in fact, even more, if it is not found the best remedy ever used for these affections. In buying this new remedy, besides securing the guarantee these druggists give, it will likewise be found the most economical to use, for the reason that one bottle (50 cents' worth) makes a full pint (128 teaspoonsful) of the most excellent cough medicine, after being mixed at home with one pint of granulated sugar and one-half pint of water. One bottle will probably, therefore, be sufficient for a whole family's supply the entire winter, while the same quantity of the old, ordinary, ready-made kinds of medicine would cost between $2 and $3. It is prepared from strictly harmless plants, contains absolutely no chloroform, opium, morphine or any other narcotic or injurious drugs as do most cough remedies, and it can therefore be given to children with perfect safety. It is pleasant to take and children are fond of it. Absolutely no risk whatever is run in buying this remedy under the above positive guarantee. R. J. Schiffmann, Prop., St. Paul, Minn.

COAST OF ENGLAND IS RAIDED AT TWO POINTS BY AIRMEN

(Continued From Page One.)

bombs was heard all over Walmer, Deal and the surrounding district, but there was no panic.

A dramatic story of the narrow escape of a boat which had just taken a pilot aboard at Walmer was told by the occupants of the boat. Three bombs fell into the sea directly in the wake of the boat causing a tremendous upheaval of the water.

WOUD SELL DANISH WEST INDIES TO UNITED STATES

Recent Strike of Negroes Re-Opens Old Question in Denmark.

Copenhagen, via London, Feb. 20.—The recent strike of negroes in the Danish West Indies has re-opened the old question of the sale of the islands to the United States. If the question of the sale comes up again in Parliament the general belief here is that it will receive a favorable majority in both houses, provided the United States offers a greater sum than the $4,000,000 suggested in 1901. M. Hageman, the wealthiest planter in the Danish West Indies, has just published here a pamphlet on the situation from the point of view of the most influential Spanish residents of the colony. M. Hageman favors the sale. In the pamphlet he recognizes the efforts made by the Danes to improve conditions in the island, but views their future under Danish rule pessimistically. He particularly points out that the population is alarmingly increasing. Infant mortality, he said, is very high, having recently reached 63 1-2 per cent. The sanitary conditions in the islands are very bad, according to M. Hageman.

The pamphlet says the economic conditions for the time being are fairly good as the sugar crop is excellent. This, however, is not considered by M. Hageman as sufficient and he expects a return to bad conditions, as soon as the prices of sugar have fallen.

BANDITS SCATTER DE FACTO GARRISON IN LAGUNA DISTRICT

Capture Agricultural Company's Property—Later Driven Out

Torreon, Coanuila, Mexico, Feb. 20. —Bandits, led by General Canuto Reyes, captured the property of the Tlahuilio Agricultural Company in the Laguna district Saturday after scattering the de facto government garrison and later were driven out of the place by reinforcements, hastily dispatched from here under General Santos, according to an official announcement here today.

After capturig the porepty, officials states, Reyes telephoned to Torreon, demanding $25,000 ransom in gold, declaring that he would burn the property, valued at $500,000, unless it was immediately paid. The raiders were driven out of the district, is was said, before the threat could be carried out. No series damage was done by the bandits, it was stated, but they carried off all clothing and provisions in American-owned houses and 40,000 pesos in Carranza currency.

THIRTY-FIVE TAKEN ILL.

Mystery Surrounds Sickness of Persons Attending Church Supper.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 20. — Mystery surrounds the illness of 35 persons who were compelled to ask for medical attention after attending a church supper in Carnegie, near here. One physician who attended a nubmer of victims, said he believed they were suffering from ptomaine poisoning, while another said the symptoms were similar to those or arsenic poisoning. All are expected to recover.

STEAMER POTOMAC AGROUND.

British Ship Caught in Snow Storm Off Nova Scotia Coast.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 20.—The oil carrier reported ashore yesterday near Herring Cove is the British steamer Potomac, it was learend today. She was making for this port with a cargo of creosote from Middlesborough, England, for Galveston, Texas, when she went aground during a snow storm. The wreckers hope of saving her. The Allan line Grecian was lost near the same spot several years ago.

AGED ONSLOW NEGRO DEAD.

Andrew Melton Was Servant of Humphrey Family For Half Century.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 20.—Andrew Melton, one of the oldest colored men of Onslow county, is dead. "Uncle Andrew" had been a servant in the Humphrey family, near Jacksonville, for half a century, the last 18 years in the employ of M. B. Humphrey, a prominent citizen. He was a faithful and industrious old character and a devout churchman.

GERMAN MARK DECREASES?

Further Fall in Value Looked For as Result of Tobacco Decision

London, Feb. 20. — An Amsterdam dispatch to the Evhange Telegraph Company says a further fall in the value of the German mark is looked for as a result of the decision of the Dutch tobacco importers, who have large German orders, to decline the German request to wait until after the war for payment but to insist upon payment in gold before delivery.

DEMOCRATS TO TAKE UP SUBMARINE ISSUE IN SENATE THIS WEEK

(Continued From Page One.)

in the Immigration committee and its introducer, Representative Raker, of California, hopes to have it reported.

TO HOLD CONFERENCES.

President Has Several Engagements With Congressional Leaders.

Washington, Feb. 20. — President Wilson plans to hold several conferences this week with Congressional leaders, including Senators Stone and Williams, who are preparing to make replies in the Senate to the speech of former Senator Root before the Republican State convention in New York recently. Both Senators will defend the foreign policy of the government during the European war from the attack made by Mr. Root.

Mr. Root's reference in his speech to the failure of the United States to protest against the violation of Belgium's neutrality by Germany has caused administration officials to look up the State Department correspondence relative to the annexation of Korea by Japan. It is understood that Senator Stone will refer to the latter incident, because Mr Root was secretary of state at the time.

During the week, the President will seek to select a new Secretary of War. It was understood today that he had narrowed the list of men he considers available own to a few men. Either Secretary Houston or Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, were believed likely to be appointed.

Tuesday morning Mr. Wilson will attend a celebration of Washington's birthday, given at Memorial Continental Hall, here, under the joint auspices of patriotic organizations.

Stockholm, via London, Feb. 20. — K. F. Arnoldson, winner of a Nobel Peace prize in 1908, died today, aged 71 years. In 1908 the Nobel Peace prize was divided between K. F. Arnoldson and M. F. Bajer, of Denmark. Mr Arnoldson has been a member of the Swedish parliament.

The Coming Baby! Hooray! Hooray!

Nothing else can so completely endear us to the present and the future as the

expected arrival of a baby. But in the meantime the comfort of the mother is of vast importance. There is a splendid external remedy known as "Mother's Friend" which exerts a wonderful influence upon the expanding muscles. They become more pliant, stretch without undue pain, make the period one of pleasant anticipation instead of apprehension. In a series of splendid letters from all over the country mothers tell of the great help "Mother's Friend" was to them. Even grandmothers tell the wonderful story to their own daughters about to enter the state of motherhood. Get a bottle of "Mother's Friend" today of your nearest druggist.

It should be remembered that this splendid remedy is for external use only. Great care should always be exercised in using medicine for internal use. And it may be safely said that by the daily application of "Mother's Friend" there will be such ease and comfort as to rid the mind of the notion that internal medicine is necessary during this momentous period of expectancy. "Mother's Friend" is recommended by a host of women.

Use this splendid help with your own hand guided by your own mind. For a free book of interest and importance to all mothers write to Bradfield Regulator Co., 709 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. It relates the personal experiences of many happy mothers, it tells many things that a" women should be familiar with; it is a once a guide and an inspiration. Write for this book.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or auvertisements for the Star, but a small charge for Strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office, No. 51. Advertisements cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them. Contract advertising inserted "till forbid" will be discontinued only on written notice from the advertiser.

WANTED—COMPETENT YARD FOREMAN who can handle lumber from kilns to planing mill. D. W. Alderman & Sons Co., Alcolu, S. C. fe21-1t

Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

You will find a Safe Deposit Box in our modern Steel-Lined Vault of the Greatest Convenience.

The Rent is Nominal, in Proportion to the Security Afforded.

American Bank & Trust Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Bank at Front and Market Streets

Prepare For Prosperity

Have your office quarters suitably arranged, properly located and efficiently systematized to handle your share of the increase in business, which is predicted to reach us in 1916 by America's greatest men.

The new Murchison Building is the hub around which Wilmington's commerce revolves. It is the best locality in which to locate. There is no excuse for not having a modern office, in a model office building, with really good janitor service, heat, light, etc., when you can get all these for forty cents a day and up. Locate in the Murchison, Wilmington's Busy Building. See Manager of Building, in room No. 501.

WOOD FOR SALE — NICE, DRY, SEASONED pine, sawed and split for heater or cook stove, $1.00 and $1.25, delivered; mixed with oak, $1.25. 'Phone 1914. fe21-1t*

DRESSED CHICKENS; DRESSED chickens. Full supply of fresh, extra choice dressed chickens. Best of beef, veal, pork and lamb. Hard head lettuce, spinach, lettuce, cauliflower and celery. Full attendance of buyers desired today. Batson's Meat Market, No. 115 Market street. Phone No 72. fe 19-tf

QUALITY PRINTING; FACSIMILE EMbossing and engraving; multigraphing, typewriting; Notaries Public. Harriss Typewriting & Adv. Co. fe17-tf

NOTICE—WHEN YOU GET YOUR SUPply from us, you could never regret it. We satisfy our customers to their own satisfaction. We carry a full line of everything; convince yourself by trying to deal with us. We assure you it will be a saving to you. May Bros., 24 North Front street, Grocery and Delicatessen. Phone 1322. fe 19-tf

FOR SALE — $8,000.00 STOCK, GENeral merchandise, old established trade. Will lease store. In new, hustling town, nine years old. Stock bought 20 per cent. under present prices. Address "Merchandise," Box 555; Zebulon, N. C. fe16-6t*

FOR RENT — FURNISHED ROOM, with steam heat. Reference. 'Phone 1913-W. fe18-tf

UKULELE TEACHER — THOSE DEsiring instruction on this favorite Hawaiian guitar can obtain all information by applying to Yopp & Woody Music Company, 217 North Front. 'Phone 313. fe18-tf

FOR RENT — THIRD FLOOR, OVER Woodall and Shepard's. Apply Woodall and Shepard's. ja11-tf

PHONE YOUR ORDERS FOR MAGAzines and newspapers to 745. Gordon Bros. 17 Princess St. fe 14-tf

NEW SERIES OPENS MARCH 4, 1916, at 210 Princess street, Brooklyn Building and Loan Association. G. H. Heyer, President; Herbert McClammy, Attorney; Geo. B. Applewhite, Secretary and Treasurer. We want you as a stockholder. fe6-tf

FOR RENT — 103 SOUTH EIGHTH street; seven rooms, all latest improvements. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. de14-tf

MOVING PICTURE THEATRE, COMplete; located in the best inland town in North Carolina; running eight months continuously on good paying basis. Good reasons for selling. Will sacrifice for cash. P. O. Box 442, City. fe20-tf

PIANO BARGAINS — DURING THE week of February 14th we will offer all pianos at a big reduction. Liberal terms. Many styles and makes to select from. Yopp & Woody Music Co., No. 217 North Front street; 'Phone 313. fe13-tf

FOR RENT — LARGE, BRIGHT, WELL furnished room, with modern conveniences, two blocks of Post Office. 216 North Second. 'Phone 773. ja28-tf

WANTED — YOUNG MAN, GOOD ADdress, with some selling ability, for position which will enable a live wire to secure half interest in business without investment. Address "M. N. B. B.," care Star. fe20-tf

WANTED — FIRST CLASS DAY COOK at Dixie Cafe. Call at once. fe20-2t

WANTED — 10 YOUNG LADIES TO canvass. A household commodity. Must be neat appearing. Apply at 308 North Front street, Monday morning, between 10 and 12. fe20-2t*

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH—FOR SALE, two lots just above the Oceanic Hotel; one on the ocean front. Box 302, Chester, S. C. fe20-7t*

UKULELES! UKULELES! A LARGE supply of these favorite Hawaiian instruments just received. Also Ukulele methods and strongs. Ukuleles as low as $5. Yopp & Woody Music Co., 217 North Front street; 'Phone 313. fe13-tf

WANTED—100 MEN TO WORK ON Carolina Beach road, $1.25 per day. Apply to W. P. Bennett, Orrell's Livery Stables, Tuesday morning at 7:30 o'clock. C. R. Humphreys & Co. Feb 20-2t*

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPer; can do good work at the typewriter. Graduate of Bule's Creek Business College. Have good literary training. Can furnish good reference. Address C. W. Page, Godwin, N. C. fe 19-3t

"The Pen is Mightier Than the Sword,"

—But—

The Royal Typewriter is Far Superiod to Both.

Book Sellers and Stationers.

C. W. YATES CO.

117 Market St.

COTTON

WE ARE PREPARED TO CONTRACT FOR FALL DELIVERY COTTON WITH RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, AT GOOD PRICES.

W. B. Cooper & Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cash Refunding Week

We will give 10 CENTS IN CASH from Every Dollar bought from us during REFUNDING WEEK, Beginning Saturday, Feb. 19, and Ending Saturday, Feb. 26.

Spectacles or Eyeglasses

Correctly Fitted to Your Eyes for $1.00 and Up. Come to us and Save Money.

EYES TESTED FREE.

Dr. Vineberg

MASONIC TEMPLE.

FOR SALE LOCOMOTIVE—ONE SHAY locomotive and four logging cars. Standard gauge locomotive. Only used a short time. H. Garrett Smith, Box 188, Burgaw, N. C. fe 19-3t

AUTOMOBILE RADIATORS, MUFflers and fenders repaired; guaranteed to please as to workmanship and prices. Refrigerators and ice boxes relined. Tin and slate roofing repaired. Roof painting at reduced prices for the next thirty days. Call 'phone 431 and save money. All work guaranteed. W. B. Klander, 22 South 2nd street. fe13-tf

FOUR NEW, STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE Pianos at a sacrifice. Yopp & Woody Music Co., 217 North Front. 'Phone 313. fe20-2t

25c. — MEN'S SUITS PRESSED — 25c, Ladies' suits pressed, 50 cents; cleaned nd pressed, $1.00. Brinson's Pressing Club. 'Phone 717. 114 Princess street. fe20-7t

FOR SALE—A FEW HUNDRED BUshels nice, sound peas at $1.20 per bushel F. O. B. Lauringburg. Box 65, Laurinburg, N. C. Feb 20-10t.

FOR SALE—15 BUSHELS BLACK EYE peas, $2.50 per bushel. C. O. Knox, 620 Red Cross street. Phone 1900. fe 19-st-mo-2t

UNREDEEMED DIAMOND RING, BLUE white; absolutely perfect; 85 one-hundredths of a carat; worth $230; unredeemed price, $175, at Uncle Charlie's Pawn Shop, No. 6 South Front street; 'Phone 642. fe20-tf

FOR RENT—NO. 423 SOUTH FOURTH street, 7 rooms and bath, perfect order. Large yard. See M. C. Darby & Co., 114 1-2 Princess street. Feb. 20 Su, Mo, We, 1t.